The Builder.

VOL. XXXV. No. 1794. SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The New Imperial Bank, Berlin.—Herr Friedrich Hitzig, Architect 636

St. Augustine's Church, Pendlebury, Manchester (Plan, 639).—Messrs. G. F. Bodley & T. Garner, Architects 637

CONTENTS.

St. Helen's, Bishopsgate 638
St. Alban's Cathedral 644
"Architecture et Archéologie" 638
House Foundations and Dairies in London 636
The Household at Different Eras: The Middle Ages 637
"Roba di Roma": The Castle of St. Angelo 639
Stockton-on-Tees 631
Old Crosses of Somerset 631
Dodona 638
Charlotte Corday and the Boulevard St. Germain 638
One View of the Management of India 633
New Buildings for the Field-lane Institution 634
St. Augustine's Church, Pendlebury, Manchester 639
A "Prix de Rome" for Literature 639
Dwellings of the Working Classes in Prussia 640
Proposed Museum in the East End of Glasgow 641
Wanderings and Questionings in Architecture and Art: Poetic, Rhetorical, and Literary Inscriptions as a Mural Decoration 641
The Microscope as a Ceramic Test 642
Timely Discovery of a Dangerous Church Roof 643
A Shameful Assertion 641
Archæological Societies 642
New Banking Premises 643
Ruinous Houses 642
Astwood Bank (Worcestershire) Sewerage 643
Water Companies: Their Powers as to Breaking up Roads: Edgware Highway Board v. Colne Valley Water Company 643
Defective Work: Woodhrias v. Sharpe 643
Tobin's Patents: Bentley v. Tobin 643
Trade Union Dictation 643
The Decoration of St. Paul's 643
Chelsea Hall and Club Association 643
School Board for London 643
Some Theatrical Complaints 644
The Corporation of Wolverhampton and the Great Western Railway Company: Removal of the Company's Locomotive Works 644
Architects' Actions: Phillips v. Jenner 644
Pathway in the Strand 644
As to Taking out Quantities 644
Park, Gateshead 644
Church-Building News 644
Dissenting Church-Building News 645
Masters and Men 645
The latest Strike 646
Books received; Hall's Words of Warning in Verse and Prose (Hamilten); Variorum 646
Miscellanea 646

St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

MOST nations are proud of their native saints, and the Londoners of old seem to have preferred to dedicate their churches to their countrymen rather than to foreigners. Many of these inhabitants of Britain are little known now, but St. Helena is an exception, for her name holds a high place in the Church calendar as the finder of the supposed cross of Christ, and her achievement is commemorated on the 3rd of May, or the feast of the Invention of the Cross.

Helen, daughter of a British prince named Coel, was born at Colchester in the year 242. She was considered the most beautiful woman of her time, and her charms captivated the Roman general Constantius (afterwards emperor). He married her, and she became the mother of the Emperor Constantine. The great event of St. Helen's life was not performed until she had reached the advanced age of eighty. She made a voyage to the Holy Land, in order to raise a church on the ground where Christ was crucified. In digging the foundations three crosses were found, deeply fixed in the earth, and the true cross is reported to have been selected from the crosses of the two thieves by the miraculous power which it possessed of bringing the dead back to life. As we are dealing with myths we may mention here that the church of St. Helen is reported to have been erected by Constantine, to the memory of his mother. The date of foundation is not known, but it was many years before the nunnery was commenced in 1212. The earliest year that is recorded in the history of St. Helen's is 1010, when Alwyne, Bishop of Helmeham, removed the remains of King Edmund the Martyr from Edmundsbury to London, and deposited them in this church for three years, until the depredations committed by the Danes in East Anglia ceased.

In the latter part of the reign of John, Alardus Dean of London, granted permission to William, son of William, the goldsmith, to found a nunnery, and attach it to the Church of St. Helen, of which he was the patron. The nuns were of the Benedictine order, and wore a black habit, with a cloak, cowl, and veil. In 1308 the buildings were enlarged, and the revenue of the nunnery largely increased through the liberality of William Basing, one of the sheriffs of London. For over three hundred years the establishment flourished, but in 1542 the blow of dissolution fell, and the prioress and nuns had to seek a home elsewhere. They were pensioned, and the site of their priory was given to Sir Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell, from whom the nuns' hall and adjoining houses were purchased by the Leathersellers' Company, who converted the former into their common hall. The picturesque ruins remained until 1799, when they and Leathersellers' Hall were cleared away to make room for the present St. Helen's-place.

The parish of St. Helen was of old the most aristocratic in London, and it can boast of a long list of worthies amongst its inhabitants. One of the first of these was Sir John Crosby, the builder, of Crosby Hall, on land leased to him by Alice Ashfield, Prioress of St. Helen's, in the year 1466. Sir John attached himself to the Yorkist party, and was knighted by Edward IV., when, as alderman and sheriff of London, he, with the mayor, aldermen, and other citizens, went out to meet that prince between Shoreditch and Islington on his entry into London in 1471. Crosby Hall, which still ornaments Bishopsgate-street, was one of the most beautiful houses in London, as it was the highest. After Crosby's death it was inhabited by the Lord Protector Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and Shakspeare makes the latter address Lady Anne in the words,—

> "And presently repair to Crosby-place;
> Where, a'ter I have solemnly interr'd,
> At Chertsey Monastery, this noble king,
> And wet his grave with my repentant tears,
> I will with all expedient duty see you."

Lord Mayor Sir William Holles, who cleansed the Moor ditch, and entertained Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves, kept his mayoralty at a "fayre house" in Bishopsgate-street. In this same house Sir Andrew Judde, who was in high favour with Philip and Mary, also kept his mayoralty. Sir John Spencer (usually, and with justice, called "Rich Spencer," for he died worth near a million of money) lived in great state at Crosby Hall, and kept his mayoralty there. His country house was at Canonbury; and from thence his only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, was stolen away in a baker's basket by the contrivance of William, second Lord Compton. The young people were married, but the father would not forgive them until, after the birth of a child, he was reconciled by the gracious mediation of Queen Elizabeth, who promised to join him in the sponsorship of the boy, afterwards his grandfather's heir.

One of the most distinguished residents in the parish of St. Helen was the eminent Sir Thomas Gresham, who built for himself a spacious house, which extended from Bishopsgate-street on the one side to Broad-street on the other. It consisted of a square court or piazza, with extensive offices adjoining, and the whole was surrounded by pleasant gardens. In 1563 his agent, Richard Clough, a Welshman, who married Katherine Tudor, the great-granddaughter of Henry VII., wrote to him about the materials for the house,—"As touching the galary and the stones for the wyndose and walls, they are all shippyd in the shyppe of John Ryke, who departyth from hens within two or three days at the furthemost." In 1571 Queen Elizabeth dined with Gresham in the completed house, before she visited the newly-erected "Burse," which she caused the herald to proclaim as the Royal Exchange. Eight years after, the great merchant, on coming home from the Exchange between six and seven o'clock in the evening, fell down in his kitchen, was taken up speechless, and presently died. He had elaborated a scheme for a college, which, properly managed, might have been a rival to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The London house was left by will for the purpose, and the revenues arising from the profits of the Royal Exchange were placed in the hands of trustees for the purpose of endowing the college. On the death of Lady Gresham, in 1596, professors were chosen, but public discontent at the action of the trustees was expressed from the first. The meetings of the Royal Society were held, with few interruptions, for many years in Gresham College. In 1658 it was turned into a garrison, and the philosophers were expelled. The soldiers left the place in such a nasty condition that Wren found the "smells infernal" when he and his fellows returned. The Royal Society left the College finally in 1710, and the house thus lost all the credit it had received from their tenancy. The professors let their rooms, the lectures were unattended, and the whole scheme fell into complete contempt. In 1768 the trustees sold Gresham College to the Crown for a perpetual rent of 500*l.* per annum, and the fine old buildings which were associated with Barrow, Wren, Boyle, Hooke, Evelyn, and Petty, were cleared away to make room for an Excise-office.

Sir Julius Cæsar, the friend and connexion by marriage of Bacon, was another of the distinguished householders of St. Helen's. He was Master of the Rolls and master of St. Katharine's Hospital, where he chiefly resided. The names he is usually known by were really his Christian names, for his surname of Adelmare he himself dropped. The character of this worthy appears to have been peculiarly amiable, for it was said of him that "he clothed his very denials in such robes of courtship as that it were not easy discernible whether the request or denial were most decent," and Walton states that he "was said to be kept alive beyond nature's course by the prayers of those many poor whom he relieved."

William Bird, or Byrd, the pupil of the celebrated Thomas Tallis, musical composer, and himself a father of music, was at one period an inhabitant of the parish of St. Helen, and resided in a house opposite to Crosby Hall, and adjoining the gardens of Gresham House. He was organist of Lincoln Cathedral in 1563, and in 1569 was appointed a gentleman of the Chapel Royal. He derived great pecuniary advantage from a patent granted by Queen Elizabeth to him and Tallis for the exclusive privilege of printing and vending music-paper. Upon the decease of Tallis the patent devolved upon Bird. Walter and Alice, two of Bird's children, were buried in the churchyard in 1587.

It is supposed that a greater than any of those already mentioned was an inhabitant of St.

Helen's; but it is not certain, although highly probable, that the William Shakspeare, whose name appears on an assessment roll for levying subsidies, dated Oct. 1 (40 Eliz.), 1598, as an inhabitant of the parish, was really the great poet. We shall close this list of the worthies of St. Helen's with "London's generous mayor," Sir John Lawrence, who nobly remained at his post during the whole time of the Great Plague of 1665, and, as Darwin wrote,—

> "With food and faith, with medicine and prayer,
> Raised the weak head and stayed the parting sigh,
> Or with new life relumed the swimming eye."

He supported the needy sick by expending his own fortune until subscriptions could be solicited and received from all parts of the nation; and that these poor persons were many may be judged from the fact that "the day after the disease was known with certainty to be the Plague, above 40,000 servants were dismissed and turned into the streets to perish, for no one would receive them into their houses, and the villagers near London drove them away with pitchforks and firearms." Sir John Lawrence lived in Great St. Helen's, and there he kept his mayoralty.

Having noticed some of the chief inhabitants of the parish of St. Helen, we will now pass on to give a short account of the church itself. This has long been famous as one of the most interesting churches in London, and the number and beauty of the monuments it contains has gained it the designation of the City Westminster Abbey. A history of St. Helen's has just been published by the Rev. Dr. Cox, vicar in charge, which is worthy of the renown of the parish.* It contains an account of the building, with engravings of the chief tombs; a notice of the worthies; extracts from the registers; and, what is, perhaps, the most valuable of all, a transcript of the vestry records. It would be well if more of such records in the various London churches were put into imperishable print. We have already in our notice of the worthies made use of Dr. Cox's book, and we shall again dip into its interesting pages for information on the portion of our subject that still remains to be dwelt on.

As already stated, there appears to have been a church on the present site before the year 1010, but the earliest portions of the existing one are of the thirteenth century, and then the floor must have been at least 4 ft. lower than now. Various alterations and restorations of the church have been made at different times, and Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren were both engaged upon the repairs of two of the periods. The elaborately-carved pulpit, with its large sounding-board, is supposed to have been designed by Inigo Jones. The interior of the church was arranged upon a peculiar plan, owing to the necessity for separate accommodation for the nuns. The portion northward of the arches running along the centre of the church was formerly the Nuns' Choir, and the steps leading down to a door of entrance to the nunnery still exists. This choir was added to the parish church for the use of the inmates of the adjoining convent, probably about the year 1216, according to Dr. Cox, and was separated from it by a continuous screen until the dissolution of the convent at the Reformation, when this screen was taken down, and the whole space thrown into the parish church. To the south of the nave is a transept and two chapels, the northern dedicated to the Holy Ghost and the southern to the Virgin.

One of the earliest and most beautiful of the tombs is that to Sir John (1475) and Lady Crosby (1466); the most magnificent is unquestionably Sir William Pickering's (1574). This "consists of an altar-tomb panelled into compartments, sustaining on the ledger six Corinthian columns and two arches at the head and foot of the tomb, which jointly support a canopy formed of two arches. . . . . Within this canopy upon the altar-tomb is extended the effigy of the knight, the size of life, bareheaded, in complete armour with trunk breeches, his head resting on a rolled mat, and a ruff surrounding his neck." The marble altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Gresham was prepared by himself, and no inscription was placed upon it until 1736, when the few words from the parish register were cut by order of the churchwardens. It has lately been thoroughly cleaned and restored at the expense of the Gresham Committee and Mercers' Company. Upon Sir Julius Cæsar's altar-tomb is inscribed his epitaph in the form of a deed written by himself two years before his death. "I . . . . by this my act and deed, confirm with my full consent that by the Divine aid I will willingly pay the debt of nature as soon as it may please God." Among the curious and beautiful old tombs is an unsightly mass of masonry in memory of one who was not a "worthy," viz., Francis Bancroft. This man realised a large fortune as an informer in the Lord Mayor's Court, and was so unpopular that when he was buried the mob attempted to upset the coffin and ring the bells of the church.

The registers ought to be of great interest, but, unfortunately, the volume, or volumes, containing the entries from 1538, when they were first ordered, down to 1575, are hopelessly lost, and Dr. Cox has made a very small selection from the remaining volumes. We notice, under date October 18, 1714, the entry of the marriage of "Martin Folkes, of Nafferton, Yorkshire, gent., and Lucretia Bradshawe, of St. Andrew's, Holborn." Folkes was president of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, and Lucretia Bradshawe a celebrated actress of her day. This entry is interesting, because the marriage here recorded set the fashion, largely followed, of gentlemen of fortune and noblemen marrying actresses. Among the deaths in the year 1593 is that of a person bearing the curious name of Eightshilling. Dr. Jonathan Goddard was buried in the chancel, on March 27, 1675. This was the eminent Professor of Physic in Gresham College, a man who took an active part in public affairs. He was physician to Cromwell, and the Parliament appointed him Warden of Merton College, Oxford, in 1651, from which headship he was removed at the Restoration. He represented the University of Oxford in Parliament in 1653, and was one of the Council of State. When the Royal Society was founded, Goddard was one of the original Council appointed by the Charter. Although Dr. Cox has printed this entry, he does not notice that of the burial of a greater than Goddard,—the eminent Robert Hooke,—who died at Gresham College, on March 3, 1702, and was buried in the church.

The whole of the vestry records from 1558 to 1812 (with the exception of those between 1578 and 1676, which are lost) are printed, and they contain a mass of very curious matter. On the 6th of February, 1558 it was agreed that Thomas Parker, Parish Clerk, should have 13s. 4d. for washing "the clothes of the church," and for attending to the clock; but in June, 1563, a regular clockmaker was appointed to amend and look after the timekeeper. In 1575, 6s. 8d. was received from Sir Thomas Gresham for his licence to eat flesh, which sum was "put into the poor men's box, according to the statute." The churchwardens' accounts contain some curious entries during the Commonwealth: thus, in 1643 1s. 6d. was paid for taking down the cross upon the belfry, but on the other side 18s. 8d. was received for "200 of lead taken off the cross." The sum of 3s. was paid "for writing the names of those that tooke not the Covenant and carrying it to Westminster," and in the following year 1s. 6d. was "paid for the Covenant which hangs up in the church." In 1644 also a carver was paid 1l. 2s. "*for defacing the superstitious inscriptions*"! The parish stocks are mentioned in 1696, and in 1703 complaint is made that the parish pays more than its share of the expense of the watchmen of the ward of Bishopsgate Within, and that there is "a necessity for one watchman more at the east gate of St. Helen's for the better securing that part of the parish." Several of the entries in the vestry book relate to the beating of the bounds of the parish. In 1787 there was some correspondence on the subject between the parishes of St. Peter le Poor, Broad-street, and St. Helen's, and in 1798 the annual perambulation was discontinued, it being ordered that in future the boundaries should be visited only every three years. In 1798 it was resolved that the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants for the protection of the country should be received, and the resolution contained the following loyal preamble,—"That at the present awful crisis, when an inveterate and implacable foe has openly declared a determination, not only to subvert the civil and religious constitution of our country, but also to annihilate its very existence as an independent nation, it is the bounden duty of every Briton, whatever his rank or condition may be, to use his utmost efforts in order to frustrate the malevolent design of so determined an enemy; that the wages and subsistence of the servant, the earnings of the mechanic, the profits of the shopkeeper, the capital of the merchant, the funds of the stockholder, and the estate of the landed proprietor, are alike interested in the issue of the present contest; and that the exertions of all are due to their country, their families, and themselves."

In 1734 a very curious agreement was made by the parish with a Mr. Thruckstone, by which he was to farm out the paupers for a given sum, and a bill of fare stipulating the food to be given to them is added. The Records are full of instances of that great abuse of the old poor law,—the giving of marriage portions to men as a bribe for them to marry women with illegitimate children, who were chargeable to the parish.

Much more might be added, but enough has been given to show what was the sort of business that came before a London vestry. Such authentic notes as these are of the greatest value as helps towards a knowledge of the various phases that public opinion has undergone at different periods.

* The Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London. Edited by the Rev. John Edmund Cox, D.D. London: Tinsley Brothers. 1876.

ST. ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE members of the Church of England who call for a large increase in the number of her bishops will mark Tuesday, the 12th of June, 1877, in their calendars with satisfaction;—for then the strenuous efforts of years were crowned with success in the eyes of the world. Dr. Claughton, aforetime Bishop of Rochester, was installed as Bishop of St. Alban's,—with the charge of the counties of Hertford and Essex, and so much of the county of Kent as lies north of the Thames;—having parted with the rest of his former diocese under the Order in Council of the 30th of April last. Of course the town took to its new dignity kindly,—greeted its bishop with effusion, Venetian masts, banners, legends of welcome; with triumphal masses of greenery and flowers,—bands and bells. A bishop's throne,—designed by the late Mr. Cottingham, and executed evidently with much painstaking,—was set up in the choir on the north side of the south-west pier of the tower. It came to this place of honour from the crypt at Rochester,—whither it had been relegated by the revenges brought about by the whirligig of time. The demand for new stall-work and throne at Rochester has allowed the old throne to visit its third temporary resting-place;—by chance it may linger long enough to be considered a characteristic work of the early Gothic revival;—"a page in the records of English history, that no one has a right to destroy." After the bishop had been seated therein, the Mayor of the future city manifested the Christian, and specially civic, virtue of hospitality. The Church of the Benedictine Abbey, since 1553 only the church of St. Alban's parish,—"assigned, subject to the rights of the incumbent of such church, as a cathedral church to the bishopric,"—was thus, with some express and much tacit assent of parishioners, formally recognised as also the St. Alban's Cathedral.

When our hearty good wishes have been expressed, it becomes proper to state that the special appropriateness of the theme lies for us in the recent publication of a new Handbook for the cathedral.* As the twenty-three English and four Welsh cathedrals have all been dealt with in groups in the series, and this appears alone when completion had in some sort come; the book may possibly be looked on as a memorial of the changing time,—as marking a stage in the conflict with cathedrals that, "once begun, though baffled oft, was ever won." Dr. Nicholson's book, first published in 1851 (estimated in our number of May 12th, 1855), and carried to a third edition in 1869 by Mr. John Evans, has had hitherto suffrages as a pearl of guide-books,—full of most intimate knowledge of the buildings, and showing plenty of (undemonstrative) enthusiasm for the subject. Though it will not attempt to supersede the old Nicholson and Buckler, the new Murray's "Handbook" is entitled to rank well for printing, paper, pretty binding, illustrations, lucidity of arrangement, and modern posting up. The illustrations, it is true, are not on the sumptuous scale of earlier times,—seven plates, instead of the twenty-three of Mr. Jewitt's best woodcuts at Winchester. The cut,—view from the south-east,—will recall the point of view which has for sixty years been the resting-place of the camp-stools of sketchers;—since John

* Handbook to the Cathedrals of England. Southern Division. St. Alban's. With Illustrations. J. Murray, 1877.

Coney (not in his happiest mood, but with a loose and heavy touch) threw forcible black and white together after his manner for one of the large illustrations of Ellis's "Dugdale." The modern posting-up is our chief concern; slight slips may be left safely to the note-taking pens of readers. The frontispiece, the real "General View, North Side," was apparently destined to take the place of the present Plate vii., which looks startling under that title. This leads to other odd results; as, for instance, on page 66. Plate vi. might mislead. It could only apply to the *north* transept. It is quite a little history in itself, that there were once turrets only on the west sides of the transepts; and why, and when, and how there came to be octagons also on the east sides. On page 27, the great pier on the south side of the nave is described as,—"between the work of Abbot William [1214–1235] and that of Abbot Roger of Norton [1260–1290], which are brought close to it on either side." On the next page, the five eastern-most bays are rightly described as, "begun by Hugh of Eversden (1308–1326)." This comes through Buckler (pp. 106–108) pretty evidently; and the mention of it may set others on their guard. The screen, which divides the nave from the choir of the monks, "has become generally known as the screen or chapel of St. Cuthbert, ... though there is no reason whatever for connecting it with the name of St. Cuthbert" (p. 34). Gough's "Carter" (1813), Clutterbuck's "Herts" (1815), Ellis's "Dugdale" (1819), Buckler (1847), with additional aggravations, Dr. Nicholson (1851), and of course, the works of his followers thereafter,—all are tainted by this dead fly; which might, after reading Carter carefully, be represented—by any one with sufficient temerity—as buzzing in the drowsy summers of the eighteenth century. But, considering the missionary fervour with which the facts,* about the altar and chapel of St. Cuthbert, have been urged on this generation, and considering that these facts are related (on p. 79), fixing the position for that chapel,—adjoining the dormitory, and separated by a slype from the chapter-house to the northward of it,—the allusion (p. 36) to the "(so-called) St. Cuthbert's screen," shows some declension from grace; and even the stanch Tory courage of a *Quarterly Reviewer* might have shrunk from "the fourth bay west of St. Cuthbert's screen" (on p. 30).

"There was an altar at the east [should be *west*] end . . . of the shrine, as was usual" (p. 53), might confuse a wayfarer looking at the beautiful base of St. Alban's shrine, beginning there his "pilgrimages to the shrines of England." The remains of the Norman cloister come in for notice on page 78, which cannot wholly be justified. The account of the 1323 catastrophe makes it clear that there was a Norman cloister on the site of the fourteenth-century cloister.

"The wall areading along the south side of the nave shows very good Decorated tracery. But the third arch from the transept is circular, and contains within it, irregularly placed, a traceried arch resembling the others. The outer or circular arch is Norman";—

which it certainly is not, being moulded just as in the next bay westward. Still this bay of the cloister deserves attention on architectural grounds. Why does the semicircular arch occur at all? In other words, why is this bay so much wider than those to the westward? The Norman cloister may have ruled several points in the setting out:—the two bays to the east take up a narrower width again, and are very different in several ways from those west of them.

Matters of detail,—names and dates,—constitute so large a portion of working archæology, that no one ever wonders at eagerness shown by the indoctrinate,—to renew their youth by a plunge in the pellucid founts. Such a matter of names is assigning the chantry, under the arch immediately to the south-west of the great reredos, to Abbot William Wallingford (1476—1484) in place of Abbot John de Whethampstede (1420—1440, and again 1460) after the custom of at least 200 years. The argument, following Mr. R. Lloyd, is concisely put on p. 44. Though this reform has been so long in contemplation, one fears that the popular imagination will be shocked. Wheatears,—six times repeated in the aisle and six times in the nave,—have always hit that imagination in one of its penetrable points. "*Valles habundabunt*" (*frumento*—Ps. lxiv. 14, Vulgate; "the valleys also shall stand thick with corn," Ps. lxv. 14, of our Prayer-book version),—a piece of well-meant (and rather heavy) pleasantry,—may seem also to lose some of its ancient virtue,—even if it is looked on as chosen a generation after Abbot John's death by his successor, to show that he cherished the memory of "the worthy man whose history is the best picture of monastic manners among us."

When the Handbook was written the choir (between the rood-screen and the great tower) hardly called for notice,—beyond the pointing out of the almost unaltered bay of the Norman work, of the remains of the rood-loft in it, and of the decorative painting on the walls. But in the summer of 1875, the fourteenth-century painting of the ceiling was discovered. In February, 1876, Mr. R. Lloyd read the paper thereon, which was given in the *Builder* directly after. Such magnificent finds do not appear at every season. Hints as to vaultings to the aisles in the unaltered Norman portions of the nave, as to the pulling down of the abutting cottage at the south-west angle of the church, and the consequent exposure of the tower wall there for all its height, and other such little novelties, may be passed over lightly for the present.

Nor will we expound Bede's story of Alban, left here (pp. 88, 90, 91) in a state of contradiction that would have distressed Wordsworth wishing to prophesy:—

"Nor shall his name forsake
That hill, whose flowery platform seems to rise
By Nature deck'd for holiest sacrifice."

Reprehension is not absolutely necessary for following Thomas Fuller in sceptical hints about Saint Amphibalus, so long as Fuller's condition of well-balanced doubt is maintained.

Mr. Freeman's motive for suggesting (Norman Conquest, vol. v., p. 628) that the balusters in the transepts may be of Paul's (1077—1093) time, is that this would help his theory that the "occasional recurrence of forms that might be assigned to an earlier time goes on to the end of the eleventh century." But these same balusters shall not beguile us into more than a softening of the decisive conclusiveness of p. 22. The absence of evidence of the completion of any Norman towers at the west end might be urged in opposition to p. 23; and no doubt for a good hundred other discussions the volume might supply the germ.

We will be satisfied with starting from p. 17, where allusion is made to the five thirteenth-century bays on the south of the nave, which are next to be taken in hand. These are of Abbot Trumpington's date (1214—1235). The three western bays were carried on with the four bays on the north side, and the two eastern bays somewhat after,—time enough after for changes in the mouldings and other details. The other seven bays had, at any rate, got up to the springing of the triforium arcade by the time that the great piers of these two bays were ready for their arches. The mouldings of the arches of the triforium arcade, in the seven bays, are not shaped for the vaulting-shafts to rise past them, as are the abaci just below. The intention to vault the nave had been abandoned when that level was reached; and consequently the south-east arches contain neither corbels nor vaulting-shafts. Trumpington has been credited, on rather thin evidence, with construction in the great piers of all his nine bays, which would almost certainly lead to future failure.

"He . . . . removed the clearstory and triforium stages, together with the arches of the main arcade, but he left the great piers standing, and only reduced them sufficiently to allow of their adaptation to the new design. The Norman tile-work is still visible at the bases of many of the piers. The piers themselves are cased with Totte[r]hoe stone. They are less bulky, and less evidently cased, than the Norman piers of Winchester Cathedral, since the tiles of which they are composed are more trustworthy than the rubble which forms the usual Norman core."—Page 21.

In 1870 such work would have been classed as "stingy scamping," if attributable to any date after 1650. But surely tile-work from the destroyed Norman walls and piers might be looked for under the bases of the stone-cased piers; and equally surely octagons, of little more than 4 ft. each way,* and over 19 ft. high, deserved new fairly-built cores, behind their ashlar faces. Messrs. Buckler, on whom this notion of the casing on Norman cores had come with such force, as to carry conviction in spite of all better senses, were obliged to confess:—

"The task of reducing the piers to the proper size and shape was also achieved. . . . . The sacrifice required . . . . was so considerable, and the reduction of those portions which were left standing an undertaking of so much labour, as to excite surprise that the example of John de Celle [who pulled down before commencing his new work] should not have been followed by his successors."—(Buckler, p. 100.)

This was wrung from them, while they believed that the coincidence of position, of the thirteenth-century work and the Norman piers, might have allowed a large portion of the mass of the great Norman spandrels to remain, as a reward for the risks run with the piers. They would have needed all the subtleties of language to express their surprise, if they had believed that the arches of the main arcade were removed. We are only able to talk of possibilities after all. As also in the matter of the absence of the vaulting, over the aisle, which might have steadied the main arcade; or at least struggled against its strong penchant for bending over southwards. On page 26 the author of the Handbook has made use of Messrs. Buckler's eyes, and endorsed the statement that "the remains of the springers of the original brick vaulting are to be seen,—reduced to their present irregular shape that they might be made as little unsightly as possible"; but only to repent in the next paragraph and contradict Messrs. Buckler flatly with,—"the aisles were vaulted by Trumpington as far as his work extended." This is very likely correct. When the plaster is off the spandrels of the main arcade, and the aisle wall is stripped, so that search can be made after piers and wall ribs,—something positive can be said even by those who are not prophetically minded. Everybody must agree, however, that some imperfect construction in the piers, and the absent vaulting, have done their part well; and that, as a result, we have very shaky work taking care of itself. Iron ties were put above the clearstory years ago, in order to enlist the help of the north wall in restraint of its perverse opposite neighbour. The heads of these,—some of them twisted strangely by the forces thrusting at them,—sprawl like the initials of an illiterate giant along the external cornices. But the whole south wall has insisted on keeping to its own course. A line,—touching the columns just above the floor, lifted upwards, and made to touch the wall above the clearstory windows at the western end of the five bays,—would be some 20 in. north of the middle spandrel and 9 in. to the north at the west wall. There the return wall of the south aisle acts as a buttress for some distance up, and the great end pier serves as a stiffener; but of course the slip of wall at the great west window is cracked severely.

This state of affairs having existed for some time; it was determined, in the autumn of 1875, that ruin might be looked for; and since then the wall has had powerful shores against it. Whole balks of timber act as great arms, reaching out to the aisle and nave walls. It has recently been resolved to attempt to restore the wall to its place, and to keep it there. All arches must be centred, the piers cased and braced together, and the walls shored all round. Screw jacks, under the southern shores, will take up permanently what is gained by right and left handed screws on the ends of iron tiers,—approaching one another inside great screw caps,—dragged round by levers, worked by hand from internal scaffolds. Sawn beds of the masonry, and other devices, may help the recovery of the upright without excessive dislocation. Perhaps to avert the risk of disturbance, through the suddenness and jerkiness of the action of the screws,—the old plan, of intense heat and expansion of the ties, may be adopted at some stages. The wrench on the walls, at the time of the contraction of the already tightened ties, may be spread by nature and art over some length of time. It is said that the contract is after Sir Edmund Beckett's own heart, and that the contractor is to do everything rightly, and make good all damage under all circumstances. Aisle vaulting will, no doubt, follow; and a high-pitched roof to the aisle, containing flying buttresses to strengthen the triforium stage. Buttresses, and other additions to the aisle walls, will give them power to lend a helping hand. Plenty of tying together should follow,—and, it may be, some changes in the forms of the piers in the clearstory and triforium,—in order to bring about "some systematic mode of connexion between the external and internal structures." By means of these passages through main piers,—which cause so much delighted gaping and gushing,—broken lights and bits of sharp shadow are obtained,—at the cost of setting aside reason and propriety, and at the peril of graver matters still. As another instance here,—the thin slab-like faces

* Every one should possess "The Account of the Altars, Monuments, and Tombs existing A.D. 1428 in St. Alban's Abbey" (Langley, St. Alban's, 1873); containing the fifteenth-century documents, Englished and annotated, and made into a fascinating little volume, by Mr. Ridgway Lloyd, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society.

* Extreme dimension of piers in Trumpington's west bays of the nave, 6 ft. 3½ in.; size of octagon central portions in them, 4 ft. 3½ in.

of the piers in the clearstory of the presbytery seriously prejudice,—by the meagreness of the edges in the lower lengths,—the internal effect of that really noble design. Sir Gilbert Scott will find that no part of his promised lecture on this cathedral, before the Royal Institute of British architects, will be listened to with more interest than his description of the progress and results of the work in these five bays,—a piece of restoration, that it will tax the audacity of critics to describe as, "destroying the old art and obliterating the history of the country."

Some painstaking bibliographer should put together critical notices of the illustrations and descriptions of St. Alban's, which must by this time form a neat little library. In doing so he might make a page about the principal dimensions of the church. If well investigated, there would be found a curious story.

For instance: the editors of Carter (1813) gave the length, from the west door to the high altar, 411 ft., and from thence to the east end of the lady-chapel, 189 ft.,—in all, 600 ft. Clutterbuck and Ellis (Dugdale) naturally followed, and others followed them. As a consequence, these dimensions crop up now in newspapers and guide-books at intervals. Dr. Nicholson (1851) gave measurements "obligingly taken by a friend, an architect, for the purpose of this publication"; among them, the external length, 548 ft. 4 in. Mr. King, in the work before us, keeps in the same line, but, with more precision, states, "The length of St. Alban's, including the buttresses of the western porch, and those of the lady-chapel, is not more than 548 ft." (p. 86). Sir Edmund Beckett, who deserves an allusion in connexion with St. Alban's, not less on account of the practical exposition of his views on elegant Domestic architecture within sight of the Cathedral, than on account of his manifold activities there, has the following in his well-known tables:—

Total length (inside dimension)	532 feet.
Nave,—Inside of west wall to east face of west wall of central tower	276 ,,

Let us take a little space, and put on record the true dimensions; making use of the comprehensive and thorough studies of Mr. Neale, which have won him so much honour,—and should win him more when his drawings are really published in the fall of this year:—

ST. ALBAN'S.

(Dimensions taken in the centre of the building: they differ when taken at the north and south walls, from these, and from each other):—

		Ft.	In.
From east face of plinth of buttress of east wall of lady-chapel to west end of buttress of west porch		550	1½
Projection of plinth of buttress, lady-chapel			8½
From face of buttress to face of buttress ...		549	5
From east face of buttress of lady-chapel to east face of wall of lady-chapel.....	7 ft. 0 in.		
From west end of buttress of west porch to west face of porch wall.....	2 11		
		9	11
From east face of east wall of lady-chapel to west face of porch wall		539	6
Thickness of east wall of lady-chapel	4 ft. 1½ in.		
From west face of porch wall to west face of main west wall	10 4		
From west face of main west wall to east face of the jamb of great west window	4 4		
		18	9½
From west face of wall of lady-chapel to east face of jamb of great west window.....		527	8½

Nave.

Thickness of west wall of central tower		7	7
From west face of west wall of central tower to west face of rood-screen		70	1
From west face of rood-screen to east face of jamb of great west window		210	6½
From east face of wall of central tower to east face of jamb of great west window ...		287	8½

The east face of the jamb of west window is carried home to the north and south walls of the nave, so that these internal lengths apply to the apparent size of the space inclosed, for the larger portion of the height. The west porch projects inwards, so that they are not the lengths at the floor-level.

WINCHESTER.

Mr. Colson, the surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, has kindly measured the lengths there with much care. We are thus enabled to make with confidence a comparison that has frequently been made on less sure data:—

	Ft.	In.
From plinth of buttress of east wall of lady-chapel to plinth of west porch	557	9
From west face of east wall of lady-chapel to east face of panelling under great west window	530	6

Winchester is the longest English cathedral.

It remains for us to thank the author who has supplied us with our texts; and to mention,—as one of the virtues of this new Handbook,—the fact that 100 pages, however well filled, cannot swell out covers beyond an elegant slimness, which suits well the book-carrying powers of the ordinary human pocket.

"ARCHITECTURE ET ARCHEOLOGIE."

WHILE the subject of restoration has just received special attention here on its theoretical side, we receive from Paris a pamphlet containing a somewhat curious example of a vexed point in practical restoration. This is the report presented by M. Chas. Lucas to the French Architectural Congress in 1875 (but apparently only now definitely published, according to the easy-going way which our neighbours have of doing these things), on the question of the restoration of the buttresses of the Cathedral at Evreux. There seems to have been a good deal of contention in regard to the matter, which really illustrates rather curiously some of the points raised in a recent discussion at the Institute of Architects in London, as well as in our own comments on the same subject pp. 572–4, *ante*.

The *casus belli* was this:—The Cathedral of Evreux was originally a structure of the thirteenth century, built on the lines, or on the ruins, of one of the preceding century. The vault, not of by any means a wide span, was buttressed by double flying buttresses, one over the other, affording apparently, as far as mass of material was concerned, an adequate resistance to the thrust of the vault. But the vault was thrusting out the walls and the buttresses, nevertheless. In the fifteenth century additional masonry had been planted on to the buttresses, very unscientifically, and with no regard to tying the work into the old masonry; so that the result was rather to make matters worse. It became obviously necessary to do something to save the church from ruin; and M. Viollet-le-Duc drew up a report on this and other matters connected with the building. His statement in regard to the buttresses was, that the failure arose from the lines of the arches not being correctly designed to meet the line of pressure of the vault; and from the upper flying buttress, the larger and more massive of the two, being wrongly placed, not really abutting against the vault at all, but against the wall screening the void between it and the outer roof. It is curious, one may observe in passing, what a completely unscientific and inconsiderate construction on the part of the Mediæval builders all this exhibits. However, the question was, what were the modern architects to do in restoring, or at all events repairing and making safe the structure. According to M. Viollet-le-Duc's recommendations, it was absolutely necessary (and the mere facts of the case show it to have been so) to take down and rebuild the buttresses, which, so far from supporting the vault, were actually drawing it out, and had become the chief source of danger instead of a protection. Now, he argued that there was no use, merely for the sake of restoring what was then there, in building up again a form of buttress which had been so very practically proved to be ineffective; accordingly, M. Darcy, the architect for the restoration, acting, as we gather, on M. Viollet-le-Duc's suggestion, designed a buttress with only one flying arch, springing from the main buttress at about the same point as the lower of the original arches, but meeting the vault at the proper point to take its thrust effectively. The new buttress is, in fact, such as the original builders might probably have made had they been more penetrated with a sense of the statics of construction.

But upon this the objectors among the French architects (and possibly amateurs also) have raised a protest, as against an act of immoral and false restoration. Something has been removed, they say, which was there, and was genuine, however bad and however dilapidated, and something imaginary and of modern invention has been put in its place. Now, even supposing this has been so, it is evident that in such an architectural feature as a buttress the question of statics is the first of all. If the buttress is not doing what it was theoretically intended to do, and the building is suffering in consequence, the first necessity of architecture, sound and scientific construction, is in abeyance, and must be provided for. But it is suggestive to notice what M. Viollet-le-Duc says further in regard to the archæological interest of the buttresses that have been removed. It is, he admits, a dangerous precedent, in restoring an old monument, to take any step in the direction of modifications, under the plea of improvement; but when it is a question of construction, it would be puerile to reproduce a construction obviously vicious. "Besides, even treating the question from this point of view, all the external portions of the cathedral of Evreux have been re-worked so many times, that in regard to the history of art they really have now scarcely any value. The flying buttresses, in particular, possibly have not a single stone of their original material, and there is nothing to prove that even their curvature is the same as that designed by the thirteenth-century architect."

"I may add that this irrational badly-built structure, with no correct relation to its object, has a pitiable effect, and that proposed by M. Darcy is, on the contrary, satisfactory both to the reason and to the sight, and will involve no needless expenditure. I propose to the committee to adopt it."

The recommendation of M. Viollet-le-Duc was adopted, and the two states of the buttresses, original and rebuilt, are illustrated by geometrical drawings appended to the publication. One can easily believe that, as he tells us, the alteration has given rise to a great deal of censure, from persons especially who do not know the building; and we must be allowed to add emphasis to the feeling which he certainly expresses, that to make such a radical alteration in an ancient building might be a very dangerous precedent for inconsiderate and innovating restorers. Yet, looking at the facts of the case as stated, how can we see any other rational conclusion? To rebuild a constructional feature which had to be altered solely on account of its weakness, in the same form from the conditions of which that very weakness partially arose, would seem, as M. Viollet-le-Duc says, puerile: and when it comes to the question of preserving what exists, he shows that very probably this includes scarcely any of the original work at all. The special case is not of so much interest to us here, for its own sake, but it is certainly significant in its application to points which have been raised in England between restorers and anti-restorers recently; and it brings out in a pointed manner the principle that however important are archæological considerations, they must yield finally to architectural, that is to say (in this view of the case), to constructional, requirements; and that to work in this spirit is, in fact, to work in the spirit of the Mediæval builders, who get so much reverence from archæologists from a sentimental point of view, yet who were themselves such hard-headed, irreverent, practising architects.

HOUSE FOUNDATIONS AND DAIRIES IN LONDON.

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH'S Bill "to consolidate and amend the law relating to public health in the metropolis" has been printed. It consists of 106 clauses, and among its objects are, according to the preamble, the making better provision "for regulating the foundations of buildings and the sanitary arrangements of dairies within the metropolis."

The clauses on these subjects are as follow:—

"68. The Commissioners of Sewers within the city of London, and the Metropolitan Board of Works within the rest of the metropolis, may with a view to the prevention of injury to health and of nuisance, make bye-laws, providing, with respect to dwelling-houses to be erected after the passing of this Act, that all offensive or unwholesome waste or refuse, and all soil that has been rendered offensive or unwholesome by the deposit thereon of such waste or refuse, or of fœcal matter, shall be removed from the sites of such dwelling-houses, or be rendered harmless before the foundations of any such dwelling-houses are commenced."

"69. The Commissioners of Sewers within the city of London, and the Metropolitan Board of Works within the rest of the metropolis, may, with a view to prevent the spread of disease, make bye-laws with respect to all or any of the following matters (that is to say):—(1) With respect to the water-supply, drainage, and ventilation of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of cowkeepers and dairymen; (2) with respect to the cleanliness of milkshops and of any vessels used for receiving or containing milk for sale; (3) with respect to precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination; and (4) with respect to the situation and structure of dairies and cowsheds erected and intended to be occupied by cowkeepers or dairymen after the passing of this Act."

THE HOUSEHOLD AT DIFFERENT ERAS.*

THE MIDDLE AGES.

John.—Peace be to France; if France in peace permit
Our just and lineal entrance to our own!
If not, bleed France, and peace ascend to heaven!
Philippe Auguste.—Peace be to England; if that war return
From France to England there to live in peace!
England we love; and for that England's sake
With burthen of our armour here we sweat.—*Shakspeare.*

THE moral ruin which in remote portions of the Western Empire succeeded the fall of Roman power was alleviated to some small degree by the material legacy it left upon the face of the soil. The remnants of an entrenched camp, of a city-wall, of a villa, were successively occupied by the strongest if not the fittest survivor. Outside and between these oases of comparative civilisation, the people, few in numbers, lived in a condition of brutality and barbarism; inside, the class which is now called the people, in a state of absolute dependence or of aggravated slavery. The title to the land was one of right, doubtless, but it was equally one of might. In the countries which now compose France, the germs of Western polity sprang and developed; for the Gallic form of organisation, though barbarous, was still superior, in the opinion of Tacitus, to that of the Germans, and, by inference, to that of the British. Commerce with the home cities of the Empire had long ceased; the strongholds and houses of the Roman colonists were tumbling to pieces, and the country around was depopulated. The pioneers of feudality subscribed to the general law that "they shall take who have the power, and they shall keep who can." In the inevitable confusion the feudal seigneur rose. The strong man who had overcome his weaker neighbours died in possession of the land he had taken, or to which, by right of conquest, he had succeeded. His heirs saw, as far as the eye could reach, territory upon which they hunted; and upon which, from mere force of custom, they claimed the right to hunt, to apportion, and to enfeoff.

It is mere infatuation to suppose that the covered inclosures which at the beginning of the Mediæval era served to house a community of monks, or an army of soldiers, resembled the abbey and the fortress familiar to us from intricate and complicated ruins. Allowing the proper grain of salt to Gibbon's description of a Roman villa in the Theodosian age — albeit founded upon Classical authority, — we may assume that the outlines of the monastic household were traced from ancient precedent; but we cannot possibly assume that before A.D. 900 there were several houses as important as that of St. Gall, or that before A.D. 1000 there were several houses as important as that of Cluny. In like manner, though on the Continent the feudal system had reached a high, if not its highest, stage of advancement before the Conquest of England permitted its introduction to this island, it is not to be supposed that the castle of the seigneur was then an agglomeration of solidly-constructed buildings; nor that the houses of his fiefs or feudatory tenants were more substantial edifices than the trees and the loose stones upon their lands permitted. It was not till after the First Crusade that the castle took the form which in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries received development and modification without undergoing any radical change. The Château Gaillard, erected by Cœur-de-Lion at the close of the twelfth century was the marvel of that age; but we doubt if Richard's "child of a year" grew in so short a space of time to the perfection which M. Viollet-le-Duc has been pleased to depict in his "Dictionnaire d'Architecture." Furthermore, we do not doubt, but we know, as far as it is possible to know from judgment by analogy and inference, that M. Viollet-le-Duc's picture of a "Chambre de 12e. siècle," in his "Dictionnaire de Mobilier," never formed any part of a fortress, a hall, an abbey, or, indeed, any sort of construction erected in France or England during the twelfth century.† The feudal castle only began at the end of that century to lose the aspect of an intrenched camp. It was only in the thirteenth century that the effect of the three Crusades began to be felt and appreciated in the introduction of carpet-hangings and stuffs of all kinds. It was only towards A.D. 1250 that the covered smoky inclosure within which the household lived in common was divided into apartments. Before then a slight distinction had existed between that part of the Hall reserved to the master, his wife and family, and that part common to all other followers. It consisted of a wooden platform raised a few steps above the earthen floor of the Hall; and this platform was ultimately enclosed by a partition more substantial than Saracenic tapestry had sometimes afforded.

Nor do all the MSS. of the time offer support to the evidence upon which M. Viollet-le-Duc doubtless founds his sketch of domestic privacy and luxury in the thirteenth century. A great deal of light is thrown upon the Mediæval household [A.D. 1228] in the story of the "Châtelain de Coucy."* An incident in it relates to an intrigue carried on between the Châtelain and the Dame de Fayel, a lady who resides with her husband at a short distance from Coucy. The husband, apprised of the affair, does what French husbands still do under similar circumstances. He pretends to go on a journey, and returns suddenly, in the hope of surprising the lovers. But he surprises only the Dame's maid in conversation with the Châtelain at the door of the Hall, while from her chamber the Dame de Fayel, who is ill and abed, hears all that passes. Another time the Châtelain, disguised as a pedlar, arrives at the Hall; the Dame, forewarned of the visit, has sent all her attendants, in fact the whole household, into the fields. Her husband is away, and she is thus alone with her lover; but a storm breaks, the attendants return for shelter, and the pedlar is discovered showing his wares to the Dame, who offers him supper and rest. He, however, is not hungry, only tired, and a bed is prepared for him at a corner of the Hall, in which he lies until supper is finished and the household is asleep, when he picks his way silently to the generous arms of the Dame de Fayel. This record of primitive manners,—we do not mean morals,—in a part of France comprised within the Royal Domain, and among the nobles, may be conveniently opposed to the elegance and refinement with which modern skill and learning have invested the private life of Mediæval France.

In Western Europe the traces of Roman manners were everywhere visible as late as the thirteenth century; on the eastern boundaries of the ancient domination they are still apparent. Without going back to the impenetrable period of fable, King Arthur's Round Table is only the semicircular *triclinium*, or at least two semicircular *triclinia* placed opposite each other. It has been the fashion to depict the knights seated with their legs under it; but they probably reclined upon it. In illuminated MSS. anterior to the thirteenth century, pictures of banquets show men and women lying in Roman fashion upon divans placed often in the open air. In the "Mule sans frain," a knight and the dame who is entertaining him take their places upon a silver-footed divan covered with rich stuffs and adorned with precious stones. The album of Villard de Honnecourt, supposed to be of the thirteenth century, is principally composed of drawings copied from early MSS., and his representations of saints are classical in form and even dress. In the year 1200 some English prisoners, taken by Philippe Auguste, were sent to the castle at Mantes, and it is recorded that Josselin graciously permitted them to lie in front of the table at which he ate. A chair was then the master's seat, or a seat of honour; his kinsmen sat upon forms and stools, and the free dependents of the household lay or squatted on the floor. The use of the garland at festivities continued throughout the Middle Ages. The cost of wreaths of flowers to present to the guests at a wedding formed a considerable item of expense, and it is noted in a French MS. of about A.D. 1400. The freedom of a citizen of London was conferred by placing a garland upon the head. A remnant of ancient manners is perceptible in the Mediæval custom of offering water to the members of the family and the guests in order of precedence before and during a meal. Froissart describes a visit paid by Edward III., during an invasion of Scotland, in 1342, to the castle of the Dame de Salisbury. The king leads the dame, hand in hand, through the Hall into her chamber. Her husband, Salisbury, is a prisoner among the Scots; she is, therefore, head of the household. The order for dinner is given, the tables are set out, the Hall is hung with tapestry. The dame, having seen everything prepared, returns to the king, and in Froissart's words, modernised, says:—"Sire, venez en la salle; les chevaliers vous attendent *pour laver*." The same writer describes an entertainment offered at the Court of France in A.D. 1390 to an embassy from England;* and a similar fashion then prevailed. Dinner at ten or eleven in the morning, and supper about six in the evening, were the two common meals. These were announced by sound of trumpet, just as a bell or gong now summons a household. Before each meal the hands were washed, and after the viands were despatched water was offered a second time. This occurred between the dinner and the dessert, when the cloths or napkins were removed, and the sweets, spices, and wines were introduced.† Ladies not only sat at the board; men and women sat in couples, ate off the same plate, drank from the same cup. In the "Châtelain de Coucy," a lady contrives to place herself next the Châtelain at a banquet, in order to "*manger ensemble*." At the same banquet, the hostess, the Dame de Fayel, sings during the meal, and the whole company join in the refrain. The tables are at length removed; the hostess, taking by the hand the knight and the lady who are nearest to her, begins the dance. But at that time the use of tables, of cloths and napkins, as well as the habit of washing at meals, was necessarily peculiar to the few. That even the Court of Philippe Auguste was rude, and his retinue small,—due, some have urged, to the king's simplicity,—is known from the accounts still preserved of his privy expenses, A.D. 1202–3. Therein it may be seen that the garments of the king and the princes were renewed three times a year, on the Feast of St. Andrew, at Christmas, and on Assumption Day.

We venture to think that of all the many books in France and England, the most valuable treatise upon Mediæval manners, because it is calmly written and trustworthy references are given in it, is due to an English author — the late Hudson Turner.‡ M. Viollet-le-Duc quotes him continually, and enlarges upon each quotation. We take the subjoined plan from Turner's book; and though he drew it from a survey of the foundation walls, which alone existed, it may be regarded as the type of signorial residence—that of the dominant

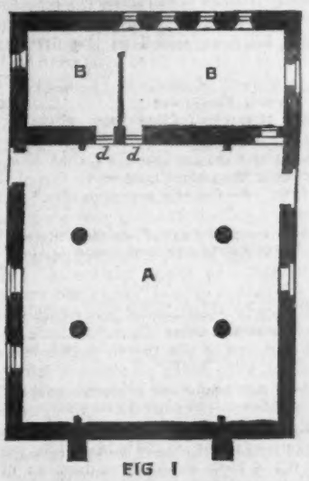


FIG 1

few—during the thirteenth century. A is the common Hall, B B are the chambers. The fact that Turner found a central pier in the doorway, *d d*, doubtless induced him to divide the privy part of the building into two rooms. It is situated in Hampshire, and is popularly known as King John's House. But in that king's time the distinction between A and B B was not

---

* See p. 468, *ante*.—Cluny.

† M. Viollet-le-Duc, under the head of "Château," says, at page 105 of his Dictionary:—"Il se fit, dans la construction des châteaux, au XIIIe siècle, une révolution notable. Jusqu'alors ces résidences ne consistaient que dans les enceintes plus ou moins étendues, au milieu desquelles s'élevaient le donjon, qui servait de demeure seigneuriale et la salle quelquefois comprise dans le donjon même. Les autres bâtiments n'étaient que *des appentis en bois* séparés les uns des autres, ayant plutôt l'apparence d'un cantonnement que d'une résidence fixe."

* "L'Histoire du Châtelain de Coucy." Crapelet. Paris, 1829.

* "Quand on eut dîné à grand loisir, lavé, et levé les tables et rendu grâces, menestrels de bouche et du bas mestier furent appareillés devant le roi. . . . Comme ils ont d'usage."—Froissart, iv., 19.

† Washing at dinner was absolutely indispensable. The first mention of a fork is said to occur in an inventory of the silver belonging to Charles V., A.D. 1379.

‡ "Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England." By T. Hudson Turner. J. H. Parker, Oxford and London. This book has been extensively quoted by Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., in his recent lectures at the Royal Academy; but the Professor, in acknowledging the fact, alluded only to Mr. Parker. Mr. Turner died after the publication of the first volume, which, by-the-bye, is the only safe volume to quote. It was Mr. Turner's misfortune, not to die, but to leave his valuable notes in MS. to the editorship of Mr. Parker.

ordinarily maintained in so solid a manner as is shown in fig. 1. The Hall of the twelfth century was simply a covered inclosure, the floor of which resembled that of a modern barn in England, or a modern cellar in Paris. It was strewn with rushes. Dogs, and even horses, entered the Hall; they sometimes lay there, and necessarily in wet weather the surface was soft and muddy. At one end there was a flooring of rough planks, called a dais; ultimately more than one dais was erected in different parts of the Hall. A dais was afterwards hung with tapestry, and sometimes covered like a tent,—a fact which has led the word "dais," in modern French, to signify a canopy, its English signification being the true and original acceptation of the term. A fire was kindled in the centre of the Hall, and the central opening in the roof, which developed into a lantern during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was a necessary ventilator through which the smoke escaped. Doubtless each group of inmates sometimes kindled a fire in different corners. The difficulties encountered by a civilised modern to realise one vast apartment, in which men, women, and children of all conditions and ages are housed in common, is overcome by the slightest acquaintance with hotel-life east of the Red Sea, or, better still, with the unreserve habitual between the sexes in Japan at the present day.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century the Hall differed but slightly from that of the preceding century. It was larger, and was sometimes divided by columns and arches; between them tapestry was suspended, and at different times wood and plaster partitions were erected. It often formed the nucleus around which guests were sheltered in extemporised coverings, or the multitude squatted and encamped. Hudson Turner cites the visit of the Bishop of Laodicea to Henry III., when "an apartment with a chimney of plaster was built for him against one of the towers in Windsor Castle." There is a record also of Henry III. ordering the wood cellar at Clarendon "to be fitted up as a chamber for the knights in attendance on his person." Turner's words are clear enough when he says "The directions for the repairs and additions to royal manor-houses issued by Henry III. prove that no systematic plan was adopted with reference to those buildings. When a large extent of ground was enclosed, forming what was called a court (*curia*), in which the original building was of small extent, it was the custom to enlarge the accommodation as required by the erection from time to time of new edifices as chambers, chapels, kitchens, which in the first instance were dotted here and there within the enclosure. When a number of separate buildings had been thus created, they were gradually connected by covered passages (*aleiæ*) built of wood, sometimes open at the sides, but more frequently made quite weather-proof, so that the queen might walk from her chamber to chapel 'with a dry foot.'"* On the approach of a festival, or of some royal or knightly ceremonial, it was usual to erect "lodges" outside the walls of a large building. Inside, temporary partitions were constructed. At the coronation of Edward I. "all the vacant ground within the enclosure of the Palace of Westminster was entirely covered with houses and other offices." Sheds for cooks, with openings at the top to permit the escape of smoke, were built; places were railed off for the cauldrons and other kitchen utensils. Turner quotes, in support of his description, the records of Master Robert of Beverley, which are so minute that they give the price of the parchment and cords used in the measurement of both the large and the small Halls at Westminster. The agglomeration of "lodges" or huts and booths around a common centre is the origin of the collegiate town and the inn of court.† The Classical or Eastern bazaar, the street or quarter in Mediæval cities devoted to a particular trade, are due to the same cause. The different members of a company or corporation originally dwelt and worked around their Hall or common place of meeting.

In a citizen's will—a deed of A.D. 1326, preserved, in Hudson Turner's time, in the Chapter House at Westminster—occurs a passage descriptive of "two shops which are in front of the stone house. . . . . together with the cellar under the same stone house . . . . with the free light of the same cellar towards the south through the iron-barred window without any obstruction or hindrance of light"—part of a legacy bequeathed by the testator. Shops then often consisted of boards; they were sheds, with perhaps a sleeping-loft over, not unlike the "taberne" of Ancient Rome; and sometimes built like them against a substantial erection of brick or stone. In Paris at the time of the visit of Henry III. in A.D. 1254, the houses are said to have been three and even four stories in height; they may have been exceptions occurring in the most frequented quarter of the city. These "three-chambered houses"* of "four stories" or more—if "stationum" may be so translated—so astonished Henry III. and his retinue, that it may be concluded the English cities of the time offered nothing to compare with the size and relative beauty of the French capital. The fact, however, that as late as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, even in neighbourhoods abounding with stone and granite, the ordinary citizen's house was principally composed of wood and plaster, implies an equally rare use of stone in similar habitations erected at an earlier date. The few walls of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries remaining in France and England show that the work was too well and strongly executed to fall hastily in ruin, or to invite destruction. It is more likely that the solid and substantial domestic edifices of the Middle Ages were few in number than that the majority were ruthlessly destroyed at the Reformation, and during the years of transition which preceded it. The diagram we append (fig. 2), is said by M. Viollet-

FIG 2

le-Duc to be the type of house peculiar to a part of France in the thirteenth century. Remains of such habitations are said to exist at Avallon, Flavigny, Semur, and at Dijon. M. Viollet-le-Duc has designed a charming elevation† to this plan; it is of stone, and three stories in height, with a steep tiled roof. But we regard it with the deepest suspicion; and though we have seen a two-storied building in a street at Reims which was probably erected in the thirteenth century, we doubt whether it was a private habitation—at least it was not an ordinary one. It is quite impossible to suppose that the household of a burgess—manners being such as they were—could occupy nine rooms, especially in the obscurer parts of the country. We would, however, call attention to the circular stair-turret projecting over the entrance; the position of these stairs is in accordance with classical tradition. Thereby each story forms a distinct house of three rooms; three different households could have occupied the building. At *c* is the common entrance, at *d* the common external descent to the cellar, an arrangement usual in French residences of the fifteenth century. If a separate family inhabited a distinct story, the entrance to each of the two upper stories would be into the room A, which would thus become an ante-chamber or hall leading into the rooms B B on either side of it. In a building so arranged it was perfectly possible to add an extra story for the accommodation of another family without disturbing the autonomy of the other households. We are, however, by no means disposed to doubt that the men who in the thirteenth century built parts of Canterbury and Coutances cathedrals as we can see them now, were unable to construct a private habitation with equal science and propriety. We urge only that in those days the predominant principle of ancient government was only partially obliterated; what the State was in Rome the Community was in Western Europe,—the individual was still comparatively nothing. The diffusion of domestic economy, the advance towards the principle of individuality, progressed during the fourteenth century. Froissart has emphasised his description of a "poor" woman's dwelling at Bruges, A.D. 1382; and we take it that the "poor" woman of Froissart must not be identified with the poor of the present day. Bruges was then a rich city with a complete civil administration; the Count of Flanders is flying through the streets from pursuers who are close at his heels. He evades them, and enters the first house, the door of which is open. It was not "*hôtel de seigneur, de salles, de chambres, ni de palais.*"* But it was a poor little house, blackened with the smoke of peat burning in it; and above was a poor chamber, to which a ladder of seven steps led, where a litter of children belonging to the poor woman lay asleep. In such a city as Bruges, the houses of the burgesses at the end of the fourteenth century were undoubtedly commodious, for they were filled with a numerous household, by no means exclusively composed of kinsmen; but the division of the house into private apartments was still partial and incomplete.†

The difficult and obscure subject of feudal tenure need only be mentioned so far as it relates to the rise of the "commune" from the burgh, and the development of the burgess class. The seigneur lent his land on lease just as he does now, but his tenants were vassals bound to their lords by indissoluble ties. On terms which practically deprived the vassal of the right to dispose of his person, a domain was sometimes apportioned up to the very walls of the castle which protected it. The vassal, besides doing homage, paid his lord in money and kind; the lease first made for his lifetime was continued in that of his son, grandson, and their heirs. The unsettled character of the times and the probable absence of written documents often left the vassal in absolute possession of the land. It was often difficult, in the embarrassment of quantity to define the boundaries between separate domains. Stragglers had settled on the confines or on the waste lands; they dwelt in huts which, before the twelfth century, clung parasitically to the walls of an abbey or the slope of what was then little better than a camp. In one a community of monks holding vassals male and female, surrounded by armed followers, artisans, and serfs, reigned over the country far and near. In the other a seigneur with a wife and concubines, with kinsmen and dependents, with a warlike clan ready to follow him wherever he chose to lead, governed in absolute fashion as much of the country as he could conveniently subdue. The two forces, distant neighbours, were never permanently hostile; they were always useful to each other. The tact and learning of the monks, the arm and weapon of the seigneur, were mutually indispensable. The seigneur even courted the chiefs of the monastic community; he sometimes gave them land and granted them a charter of privileges. Ultimately the religious house rose within sight of the castle wall. The two crowned a hill beneath which lay clusters of huts spreading slowly along the banks of a river or the beaten track of some main route. Then, only two out of the three estates in the future hierarchy of realms existed; the king at a distance, and with no constantly visible power; the nobility, scattered, suspicious of each other, and individually powerful. From the settlement of stragglers and outsiders, alike dependent upon the fortress and the abbey—upon the ecclesiastical and the military forces, of neither of which they formed part,—the third estate was to spring.

The establishment of the civil community, the rise of the burgess class, has been attributed by historians to political foresight and design. But what are now known as municipal rights were in the beginning privileges obtained by accident and chance. The researches of Augustin Thierry have rendered clear many moot points which before the publication of his "Lettres sur l'Histoire de France" were confused and obscure. A quarrel between a seigneur and an abbot about the homage of vassals was not unfrequent; the question as to whom the inhabitants of the settlement, lying between the abbey and the castle, owed allegiance, was not difficult to raise.

* Vol. i., p. 59, and the whole chapter.

† See FitzStephen's "Description of London," believed to be a work of the latter half of the twelfth century. "The followers of the several trades, the vendors of the various commodities, and the labourers of every kind are daily to be found in their proper and distinct places according to their employments." In a description of the Hindus, by John Haighen van Linschoten, who sailed for India in 1576, there is the following passage:—"The heathens have a custom that no man may change trade, but must use his father's trade and marrie men's daughters of the same trade, which is so nearely looked into that they are divided and set apart each occupation by itselfe, as countries and nations are."

* Matthew Paris:—"et mansiones tricameratas, et quatuor etiam stationum vel amplius."

† "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française,"—Maison,—p. 239.

* Froissart, ii., 157.

† In Hallam's "Middle Ages" (State of Society, ch. ix., pt. ii.), it is said that "several testimonies to the flourishing condition of Flemish manufacturers occur in the twelfth century, and some *might perhaps be found even earlier*. A writer of the thirteenth century asserts that all the world was clothed from English wool wrought in Flanders." Such passages are of slight value as contributions to history, even when supported, as Hallam has not supported them, by due reference to authorities.

The insignificance, at first, of these settlers was their best protection from both. Vagabondage perhaps had given most of them freedom; their children were born free. In one instance, they had actually built a bridge of boats across the river; they had established a market for the sale of their produce and of the goods they manufactured; their doings were talked of in abbeys and fortresses many miles away; even the king had been told of them. The mutinous spirit they showed was precipitated rather by ecclesiastical ambition than military intolerance. The inhabitants of the Burgh, afterwards the "Commune," of Cambrai were long in open war with ecclesiastical authority. They formed a league in their own defence about A.D. 957, and another in 1024; they effected a species of revolution in 1064, and twelve years afterwards they were recognised as an association of burgesses. Disputes with the clergy ending in bloodshed led to the formation of Noyon; and a quarrel with the Abbot of Vezelay, which was espoused by the Count of Nevers, led to the formation of Nevers. While aspiring burgesses invoked, as occasion offered or expediency demanded, the aid of the clerical or the military power, these chronic dissensions turned to the advantage of the Royal prerogative; the king was neither slow to use his opportunity, nor the civil community slow to accept the mediation or protection he was able to offer. A charter, similar to that conceded by the seigneur to a religious community, was demanded by the inhabitants of a burgh. The privileges early granted to a community of monks were confirmed by the Pope; the privileges afterwards granted to a community of citizens were confirmed by the king. More, the king himself conceded similar charters on the due and submissive petition of the burgesses. At the beginning of the twelfth century, the inhabitants of what is now Soissons received their first charter from Louis le Gros; towards the close of the same century the inhabitants of what is now Sens received theirs from Philippe Auguste. The tenor of both betrays the defensive character of the contract. The burgesses swear to give freely, according to their means, aid, and succour to each other; they swear never to allow anything to be taken forcibly from any one of them. In the assertion of independence and the maintenance of their rights, the Flemings appear to have been foremost. It is impossible to read the contemporary writings extant without perceiving that the lead in this revolution,—silent as far as ordinary history is concerned,—was taken by the inhabitants of Northern France and of Belgium.

To that revolution is mainly due the development which, on the Continent during the thirteenth century and in this island during the fourteenth century, marks the course of architecture and its subsidiary arts. The free community of burgesses based the discipline to which they subjected themselves upon the monastic model. A charter had been required to give freedom of organisation to the whole body; different members of it exercising the same calling claimed a charter to confirm their own freedom of organisation. The dependent artificers who at the beginning of the twelfth century pursued their various occupations within the privacy of the cloister, saw and inevitably envied those who, outside, exercised similar pursuits in the enjoyment of comparative liberty. Accustomed to discipline within, they were prepared to renew the same obligations without, the abbey boundary. Hence the trade corporation which, though it may mean monopoly now, meant freedom then. By a fluke of language two words of different origin are identical in practice; the Mediæval "corporation" was neither more nor less than absolute "co-operation." When a household, in the modern acceptation of the word, was the appanage of the few, the trade corporation was, so to speak, a co-operative household. In the thirteenth century some of the trades of Paris were accorded royal charters; in the fourteenth century all demanded them, and each obtained one. In England the charters granted by Edward III. imply that each corporation had existed and enjoyed the right to trade or work from immemorial antiquity. In France the corporations were dedicated to different saints; in London the city companies were placed under the charge of tutelar saints whose names are inscribed in existing charters. The "mystery" of a trade is a corrupt derivation of the word "mestier"—the modern "*métier*"—and a similar term, "*misteri*," was used in Venice during the fifteenth century. The word was carried to India by the Portuguese, and "*mistari*" is there the accepted name for a native master-artificer.

The Book of Estienne Boyleaux,* a work of the thirteenth century, contains the rules of several trade corporations. These rules, to which members of all grades submitted, related to the hours of work, number of apprentices and assistants, and the exemptions of duty which long service allowed. Most of the trades were forbidden to work by candle or torch light. A Parisian goldsmith could only take one "foreign" apprentice, but he might have as many of his own lineage or that of his wife as he chose; and these apprentices were compelled to serve ten years. A Parisian smith was permitted to take as many apprentices and assistants as he pleased. Anybody could be a mason in Paris if he understood the "mystery," and would work according to the usages and customs of the corporation. A mason could take only one apprentice for a term of not less than six years. If he took one for less, a fine had to be paid to the Chapel of St. Blaise,—the patron-saint of masons and carpenters,—unless such apprentices were his sons lawfully begotten. He could take a second apprentice as soon as the first had served five out of the six years. The same rules governed the masons, the stonecutters, the *morteliers*, and the plasterers; except that the masons and the plasterers were bound to take their part in the watch,—a duty from which certain free trades (*mestiers frans*) of the city of Paris were exempt, among others the "*paintres-ymagiers*" and the "*tailleurs de pierre*."

The Mediæval prefix of "free" to a particular trade has induced various hypotheses. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when slavery—at least servitude or serfdom—was still more or less rife, it had a serious and far from conventional signification. The freemasons—we do not confound the "free and accepted" brotherhood of to-day with the genuine fraternity—were pre-eminently free, for they were errant and gregarious. Gervase of Canterbury, writing in the thirteenth century, describes certain guilds or societies of Frenchmen and Englishmen skilled in works of wood and stone, who travelled from place to place. They probably had their head-quarters in some particular locality, both in France and England; but that they established themselves in lodges around the building upon which they were engaged is certain. The materials for a useful [work on the freemasons, existing in the Transactions† of the Royal Institute of British Architects, were collected by Mr. Wyatt Papworth. He, however, came to the conclusion that the title of "free" was given to those who worked in free-stone—a conclusion perhaps tenable, perhaps untenable, from the fact that the mason of the Middle Ages was not specially a stone-cutter. But other trades besides the "mystery" of the masons were called "free." In the first Charter of Incorporation granted in A.D. 1364 by the king in counsel to the London Company of Drapers, there is the following passage:—"Further, that none having cloth to sell in the city or suburbs do sell it in the way of free drapers of the said mystery of drapery." The charter of Edward III. to the London Fishmongers' Company describes the "pensoners *enfranchises* en lour ley-halmod." In the time of Henry VI. an ordinance of the cloth-workers, relating to apprentices is thus worded:—"None shall put out or lend forth any of his apprentices to work with any other, because it will hinder and take away the living of *free* journeymen."‡ In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries every man who was not a freeman was described as an alien or a "forraigner" by the citizens of London. The records of the London companies, and of the Paris corporations, disclose the incontrovertible fact that in the Middle Ages, and even after the Reformation, there were bodies of men of different grades, working together in trained and mutual harmony. Their Halls were centres of education, political discipline, and social economy; but each "mystery" was a monopoly which rose, flourished, and decayed. The carcass still remains effete and corpulent; and that unwritten law which forbids mankind to retrace its steps—whereby "revival" of every phase has no endurance—renders its renascence possible only by development in accordance with living thought and actual practice. In modern trade the union of masters or the union of workmen, though each is made for purposes of defence, would in the Middle Ages have been deemed the division of a house against itself. In modern commerce a company, whether founded before or after the crude introduction of "Limited Liability," is undoubtedly co-operation even in the Mediæval sense of the word; but its life, so to speak, depends upon failure or success as a pecuniary speculation. What is now a luxury, often an abuse of commerce, or an amusement of society, was in the childhood of the Western nations a necessity of existence.

We do not pretend to enter upon an inquiry concerning the various forms of household which, with the development of civil communities and the gradual advance to personal and mental freedom, spread over France and England. The English, who before the fourteenth century were eminently inferior to their neighbours in many details of organisation, afterwards surpassed them. Froissart remarks with astonishment that the English seigneurs and rich men, who in A.D. 1360 descended upon the shores of France, carried with them cars, tents, pavilions, mills, baking ovens, as well as forges for their horses' shoes, and all other necessary things. But it would be rash to believe that the state of the middle classes in the time of Froissart, or even fifty years after his death, was such as M. Viollet-le-Duc has described.* He may be right in saying that the home-life of a rich burgess did not then differ materially from the home-life of a noble; but he is certainly deceived in assuming that the MS. upon which he has depended for many of his facts, is a description of contemporary manners written by a practical man—an opinion he shares with Lacroix, the well-known compiler of several fashionable books about the manners and customs of the Middle Ages.

That book, the "Ménagier de Paris," purports to be the advice of an elderly burgess residing in Paris to his young wife at the very close of the fourteenth century. But it bears abundant evidence of having been written by a priest more accustomed to northern cities like Valenciennes or Cambrai than the capital. It is largely founded upon the "Œconomicus" of Xenophon; it expatiates upon the seven virtues, and upon chapters of Genesis in the part devoted to "Être amoureuse de son mari." The burgess invariably addresses his presumed wife as "*chère seur*" or "*belle seur*"; he talks of her "*mary qui sera*" and of him "*qui sera vostre mary*." He qualifies allusion to her husband by "*soit moy ou autre*"; he adds to the household duties she has to perform injunctions relating to her conduct "*au village*," to Robin the shepherd, to the neatherd, the cowman, &c. The MS. is a theoretical and exhaustive treatise upon household management of different kinds, and it was probably regarded at the time by the few who could read as utterly utopian in character and aim. One thing, however, is certain from the descriptions, that although the wife was surrounded with attendants, although the house was large and consisted of many rooms, the windows were not glazed. Cloth or parchment was imperfectly strained upon the wooden frames, and they were closed at night with wooden shutters. The "Ménagier" holds in horror a house ill protected (*maucouverte*) and a smoky hearth. His directions how to treat a chamber infested with fleas, &c., give a lively idea of domestic comfort in those days; and those who have seen a deck-load of pilgrims on their way to or from the Holy Land can thoroughly appreciate the importance of the matter upon which he enlarges. The lady is advised to place her "*blanchet*," a camisole of rough cloth or of coarse flannel,—garment worn over the chemise,—upon the rushes of the room or upon the bed. The fleas will lodge themselves in it; and since their colour is brown or black they will be easily distinguished upon the white camisole and can then be killed. The "Ménagier" is also precise in his instructions concerning a light at night, which is apt to entice gnats and mosquitoes into the room, thereby showing that the idea of window-glass was absent even from his imagination. He calls the house, "*vostre hostel*"; and the housekeeper seems to have been one "*Dame Agnes, la Béguine*,"† whose duty it was to see that the chambermaids cleaned and set in order the hall and entrance early in the morning before the arrival of

* Règlements sur les Arts et Métiers de Paris, rédigés au XIIIe. Siècle.

† Session 1861-62, p. 37.

‡ See Herbert's "History."

* "Dictionnaire du Mobilier Français,"—Vie privée de la Haute Bourgeoisie,—vol. i., p. 409.

† The Béguines are still conspicuously at work in parts of Belgium. They were a community of females, half ecclesiastical, half lay; free to live within or without the cloister, but compelled always to wear their particular dress. In the fourteenth century it seems to have been the custom to employ them as duennas or governesses, and as housekeepers.

visitors. An "hôtel," which partly answers the description given in the "Ménagier de Paris," is shown at fig. 3.* It is, or was, a house† situated

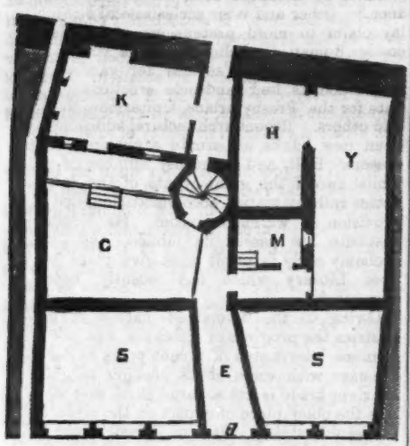


FIG 3

in the Grande Rue at Cordes (Tarn-et-Garonne), and M. Viollet-le-Duc says that it is the work of the fourteenth century. We are inclined to believe it of a later date, about the middle or the close of the fifteenth century. In plan it combines Classical and Mediæval characteristics. The two distinct shops SS and the entrance to the house behind through the long passage E and the door *d*, is Pompeian in arrangement. C is an open court, and K is a hall or kitchen. An enclosed yard open to the sky is at Y; the stores or cellars are at H and M. The shops were probably let separately; for the hall and chamber over them formed part of the private residence, and was totally unconnected with them. It is not unlikely that the burgess who lived in such an hôtel emulated in his household, the manners of his superiors. In the "Ménagier" mention is made of the esquires (*escuyers*), whose service consisted in carving at table, serving the meats, and in offering water to the guests for washing their hands. Thus the title originally belonging to the bearer of a shield (*escu*), which his master—a knight—used, was even then applied to the attendants of a burgess.

Much of the interest attached to the "Ménagier de Paris" is increased by the fact that it describes a time,—and it was probably written at that time,—which preceded the period of transition from the "heavy Sabbath" of the Middle Ages to the morn of modern civilisation. Even during the reign of Charles VII., at the beginning of the fifteenth century, there was a tendency to infringe upon the barriers of distinction which separated class from class. No nation was said to be so irregular as the French. Princes, nobles, burgesses, and tradesmen, were confounded in the general toleration of dress; it was impossible to distinguish a man's state or his calling by the habit he wore. A nobleman absent from Paris did not hesitate to lend his hôtel for a few days or weeks to any one who was able to pay for its hire. The house of a burgess of Paris was too small to hold all the guests invited to a wedding or a family feast; the vacant residence of some distinguished Parisian was hired for the occasion, and the porter in charge was permitted to let it, as well as the furniture it contained. Mention is made in the "Ménagier" of "l'ostel de Beauvais," for the use of which four francs were paid to the porter, and for the tables, forms, trestles, and such like things another four francs. This was for the celebration of a marriage feast, which lasted several days, a custom still frequent in the country districts of France. All the friends of the happy couple remain to keep them in countenance, jollity, and health. On the day itself the nuptial couch received ecclesiastical benediction,—a remnant of antique manners. In an illuminated MS. of the time a priest is depicted blessing a bed on which the Count of Artois and his newly-married spouse are already reclining. Nor was the fashion of hiring a large vacant house restricted to immediate neighbours, or to the inhabitants of the town. Foreigners and strangers announced their arrival by couriers, who solicited permission to use the hôtels of noblemen and probably of the richer burgesses. Hence, it may be assumed, the double application of the word "hôtel," which, in France, means both an hostelry and a nobleman's or a gentleman's private house. The same probability applies to the English word "inn," which meant originally a private house. After the fashion of hiring parts of a vacant dwelling obtained, the owners of certain houses profited commercially by their absence from home; their inns became places of public resort and entertainment. A stranger of distinction thus lodged,—billeted as his attendants sometimes were in the houses of the citizens,—would cause his standard to be hung from a window, a custom still prevalent in India and other Eastern countries, and recently practised by dusky potentates both in Paris and London.

* Scale of plans, 32nd of an inch to a foot.

† "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française,"—Maison, —p. 276.

"ROBA DI ROMA": THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO.

MOST of our readers know Mr. W. W. Story's pleasant discursive book upon the precincts and remains of the Eternal City, under the half-sarcastic title of "Roba di Roma." The present work* is a kind of supplement to that book, consisting of two distinct and unconnected essays, each running through a series of chapters: the first being a sketch of the history of the Castle of St. Angelo; the second, an account of the various forms of the superstition in regard to "the evil eye," or the supposed power of some persons to exercise a pernicious influence, willingly or unwillingly, upon others, by their mere look or presence, or address. In this latter essay is a good deal of really curious information on a very curious superstition, which is of very old date, and of great extent and influence. We can hardly, however, see its connexion with the general title of "Roba di Roma," as it is by no means specially a Roman, or even an Italian superstition, and it would perhaps almost have been better to have made separate publications of the two essays, as they hardly appeal to the interests of the same class of readers, except in the case of the comparatively few to whom all knowledge of any kind in regard to human history and customs is interesting.

However, the larger, and certainly more important portion of the volume, and that which more immediately concerns us, is the history of the Castle of St. Angelo. Much of the history would probaby be new to more readers than might be at first supposed in regard to a building the name of which is in everybody's mouth. It is not improbable that a good many of those who frequently hear the name, and who are familiar with the appearance of the great shapeless pile, have only a very uncertain idea of its origin and history, or of the stages by which it came into its present state. They will find this put before them in an interesting and picturesque manner in Mr. Story's pages.

The aim of the author is to convey briefly an idea of the social and political changes with which the building has been connected, while touching at the same time on its architectural peculiarities and vicissitudes. And a strange, and in some respects rather awful, history it is. Those who go to see the annual display of fireworks from its ramparts (an incident which, by the way, has furnished Lord Houghton with matter for one of his finished and thoughtful sonnets) seldom reflect, probably, what scenes this ancient structure, now made the opportunity for such an innocent festival display, has witnessed; with what repeated dark scenes of violence and rapine, and revenge, it has been connected; nor, again, how different from its Mediæval associations and form were those of its commencement. Originating in the pride of the Roman emperor who desired a grand and sumptuous tomb, perhaps to rival that of Halicarnassus,—"This massive mausoleum, by turns a tomb and a fortress, a prison and a palace, a chapel and a treasure-chamber; now threatening the liberty of Rome, now defending its very existence; now the refuge of the Republic, now the hiding-place of Popes; through war and peace, from the Imperial days of Rome, through all the Gothic and Mediæval epochs down to the present hour,—has never ceased to be a living part of the history of Rome. Fully to write the history of this tomb and fortress would be to write the history of Rome."

Of the circumstances attending the original foundation and designing of the mausoleum by Hadrian in the second century the records are almost absolutely nothing, except in regard to the mere statement as to its authorship. Mr. Story can cite only two statements from Spartian and Dion Cassius, which simply amount to saying that Hadrian built the bridge and sepulchre called by his name; and the first account of its appearance is by Procopius in the sixth century, but he also is very general in his terms, speaking vaguely of "admirable statues of men and horses on the summit"; and further testimony at different periods seems to establish the fact that the structure was terminated by a colossal chariot and horses, which again seems to connect it closely with the Halicarnassian structure as its model.

What we can know about its original external appearance and its construction amounts to this, that it had a square base or podium about 340 ft. each way, and 75 ft. high, and upon this a circular tower somewhat over 230 ft. in diameter, divided into two or three stories, and ornamented with columns; between which columns were statues executed by the ablest artists of the period; and above the circular tower Mr. Story supposes a probable dome, crowned by a colossal group of Hadrian in a chariot drawn by four horses. There is another theory, favoured by the existence of the bronze *pigna* or cone now in the Vatican gardens, and dug up near the mausoleum, which has been supposed to have been the finial of the roof, which in that case could not have carried a chariot and horses. Mr. Story seems to favour this cone restoration in his illustration (as a vignette) of the restoration of the monument; while in the text he mentions plainly, and rather emphasises the fact, that the chariot and horses are clearly described by at least two writers who must have had evidence which we have not. A colossal chariot and horses, we may observe, can hardly be thought of as standing conveniently or suitably on a dome; and probably we may take it that this theory of the dome would have to be modified considerably to acquire probability as to detail.

We must refer the reader to Mr. Story's pages for the account of some of the more striking phases in political and social history in which the Castle of St. Angelo played a part. The epochs of its architectural history are less prominently dwelt upon by the author, and in regard to some of them there are but few data for the historian to go upon. The original construction was of brickwork and peperino stone, cased with marble within and without. The marble has been removed at various periods: the outer portion probably at a comparatively early date, the inner casing may be presumed to have been existing, or partially existing, in the fourteenth century, from the decree of Boniface IX. against the removal of "marmora saxa" from the building. Thus the external splendour of its appearance must have been early lost, and the appearance of the mass in modern times, with scarcely a trace of the original decorative treatment, and covered by the straggling masses of Mediæval fortification which tower ominously above the remains of the Roman builders' circular structure, may excuse a poet who knew so little of architecture as Byron for not recognising its real character. Mr. Story quotes his certainly very misleading language from "Childe Harold," in which he describes Hadrian as the

> "Imperial mimic of old Egypt's piles,
> Colossal copyist of deformity,"—

and asks whether Byron can possibly have mistaken the pyramid of Caius Sestius for the mole of Hadrian? But this is not likely. Byron considered the building as having the same object with the pyramids, the provision of a great royal sepulchre, and would not probably trouble himself to consider too curiously the difference of structure in the now somewhat shapeless mass. The destruction of the numerous statues with which the building was adorned has been ascribed to the time when, in the middle of the sixth century, the Goths attacked the place, already apparently used as a fortress, and the Roman defenders pushed the heavy marble statues upon the assailants endeavouring to ascend the walls; successfully in a strategical point of view, but ruinously as regards art. "Where the statues fell they were allowed to remain. None even of the fragments were ever replaced, or even rescued from the spot where they lay, until, centuries after, when the ditch was cleared in the time of Urban VIII., the Barberini Faun, now at Munich, was accidentally discovered and unearthed,—the sole representa-

* Castle of St. Angelo, and "The Evil Eye": being additional chapters to "Roba di Roma." By William W. Story. London: Chapman & Hall, 1877.

tive of all that noble company that once adorned the massive mole."

The building took its Mediæval or Christian name when Boniface IX. erected a chapel to St. Michael on the summit of the remains of the ancient building, in commemoration of the apparition of St. Michael to Pope Gregory the Great, as he was passing before the mausoleum in a time of pestilence, when this apparition was taken as a sign of the withdrawal of the scourge. The chapel was dedicated to "St. Angelo in Nubes," and hence the now well-known name which connects the monument of imperial ambition with the history of Mediæval superstition. It is to be noticed, however, that Mr. Story nowhere says a single word, as far as we can discover, about the date and origin of the colossal statue of St. Michael, which is so conspicuous an object on the building, though he almost commences his volume by drawing particular attention to the grand effect of this statue. A great deal of fortification was added by Boniface VIII.; but most of this must have disappeared or been altered, as Mr. Story mentions a drawing by Sangallo, made about 1465, in which the buildings have little resemblance to their present appearance. Alexander VI. (Borgia) was one of the alterers and renovators of the works, after an explosion which destroyed a great deal of the fortification, and he also completed the passage leading to the Vatican. The records of these various changes, when put together thus in one essay, convey a lesson as to the mutability of buildings which stand through many centuries, and suggest how cautious we should be in such cases in coming to any certain conclusion as to how much of the original structure we really have before us.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

HAVING its origin involved in obscurity, Stockton yet dates back its history for centuries, and one of the most plausible of the conjectures in relation to its early history is that it belonged, about the days of the Conquest, to one of the Norman barons, who gave the manor-house to the see of Durham; for in that manor-house, for long, the early bishops of Durham lived in lordly state, and nearly six centuries ago it was rebuilt by Bishop Kellow. The manor-house is supposed to have been fortified, and to have acquired the name of a castle, the degenerate remains of which have not long been removed. Its incorporation also is of doubtful date, but it extends back over five centuries. The town had its fairs, chartered by the bishops; it had its parks and pasture-grounds; and it built, on some scale or other, a ship, but from that day down to those of the restoration its trade fell, and it declined in importance. In 1660 it had, according to its annals, become so "poor a place" that the best house in it could hardly boast of anything better than clay walls and a thatched roof, and the whole town only contained one hundred and twenty houses, none of them built of brick, and many years after this even the Mayor resided in a house with a thatched roof." It began to vend coals from the port, but the rate was one of ten chaldrons yearly; its castle was made untenable; and its manor sold for the use of Parliament, and decay seemed to begin to set its effacing fingers on the town—one of its chief claims to remembrance during the seventeenth century being the persecutions it had to endure, and which were passively protested against and grimly recorded in Besse's "Records of Sufferings." When, however, the eighteenth century had commenced, there were some signs of revival of life in the old town: a meeting-house was built for Dissenters, the old parish church was commenced and more slowly finished, the Corporation ordered the paving of the streets, and afterwards the building of a town-hall; and shipbuilding began to take root, and there were several small additions to the industries of the town.

From the middle of the eighteenth century, the progress of the town became more rapid and more settled; and thus the population began to increase, and its trade to feel the impulse which better approaches to the town gave. Its position on a navigable river attracted to it shipments, the wide and fertile district around it began to make it their market, and thus its trading foundations were based. Shipping companies were formed; the tortuous and winding route on the river Tees to the sea was straightened by the formation of successive "cuts"; the coal export trade commenced in earnest, and around it grew other older trades, which received with it an added impetus from the opening of the primal railway that was the outcome of the many schemes for connecting the eastern and western parts of the county of Durham. The opening of the primal line gave to Stockton the assurance of trade, which has continued and been extended during the half-century that has since elapsed. Before that date, although it was the only seaport between Hartlepool and Whitby, it was a port owning only some sixty vessels, employed largely as goods carriers between the Tees and London,—more especially carrying lead, cheese, and other goods to the Thames; but though its population had grown from the five hundred of the seventeenth century, it was still very little above five thousand. After that opening, her trade underwent a change. The coal export trade grew to large dimensions, until the commencement of shipments nearer the mouth of the Tees, and the opening of docks first at Hartlepool, and then at West Hartlepool, robbed Stockton of a large part of the export of coal, and thus caused her trade therein to dwindle until it has now become insignificant in comparison with those of the ports named, or even in comparison with its own former extent. There has been, however, a growth of manufactories more than counterbalancing the loss, for the two small canvas factories and the two iron foundries which were once the only representatives of the manufacturing interest have been succeeded by a motley group of more varied and much more extensive character. The potteries which were commenced about the time of the opening of the railway have grown slowly, as have the bottle works; the engine-shops have been greatly enlarged; but though the ancient wooden shipbuilding yards are closed, their place is more than filled by others of the iron order, and the extensive ironworks which have been planted in and around the town within the last twenty years have totally changed the nature of the chief trade of the town.

Very soon after the "commercial discovery" of the Cleveland ironstone, iron shipbuilding was commenced on the Tees at Stockton, on a much more limited scale than is now known; for the two establishments which now exist at Stockton build, together, yearly, about sixteen iron vessels, of a gross tonnage approaching 19,000 tons, and requiring engines to the amount of possibly 1,200-horse power. Shortly after the opening of the first shipyard, the first blast-furnaces were established, in 1854. To these, later, and on the Yorkshire side of the river, have been added the Thornaby and Tees Bridge furnaces; and there have been large finishing ironworks also erected, in the North Yorkshire, the Rail Mill, the Malleable Ironworks, the West Stockton, and one or two smaller; so that, in addition to the blast-furnaces, the ironworks must be represented by nearly 300 puddling-furnaces, with the necessary mills. There are extensive engineering works, and a few smaller works such as forges, and the nut and bolt making industry has been planted, but it has not as yet attained large dimensions. The iron trade in Stockton has not known to the full the vicissitudes that it has in other parts of the north-eastern ironmaking district, probably because it is more diversified in its nature, and depended less exclusively on the rail trade, which in the North seems almost to have collapsed. The plate-mills naturally feel the benefit of having two large shipyards close to them, and also must be beneficially affected by the adjacent engine works; and thus even in the deepest days of the depression, the works at Stockton have continued on in,—if not the even tenor of their way, at least without an entire stoppage of any works of great magnitude. It may indicate in some degree the extent and the growth of the town if it be added that at the present time its make of gas increases over last year at the rate of two million feet monthly; that one of the sets of works alone consumes fifty million gallons of water; that in its Union are included 37,897 acres, and a population approaching 36,000; that its paupers number a thousand; and that its death-rate is often an excessive one.

One of the conditions attaching to its recent growth has been the development of the ancient and adjacent village of Norton, and the new manufacturing suburb of South Stockton, on the opposite bank of the Tees. The latter is a modern offshoot, the growth in population, in size, and in the institutions of which has been tolerably rapid, whilst its manufactures are varied, important, and extensive, although they are far from attaining the importance of those on the opposite side of the Tees. The older town cannot boast of the architectural appearance of its town-hall; its most ancient church dates back not two centuries, and has what the annalist of Stockton calls "a modest appearance." Other and later ecclesiastical structures lay claim to more pretensions, and include a costly Roman Catholic chapel, a commodious Congregational one, several for various sects of Methodists, and handsome erections of later date for the Presbyterians, Unitarians, Baptists, and others. Recent architectural additions have been new banks, an ornate exchange, a Freemasons' Hall, and a goodly number of villas, whilst two of the great wants of the town are better railway station accommodation, and some provision of warehouse room. Its Mechanics' Institute has passed its jubilee, and in the probably early future it must give place to the Free Library which has recently been inaugurated.

Owing to the diversified nature of its industries the progress of Stockton has not been so much interrupted of recent years as has been the case with some of its younger neighbours. Its river trade is not so large as it was when it was the chief place of export on the river, but it is tolerably steady. Its iron industries are firmly planted, and as it is at a point between the supplies of fuel, ironstone, and flux, they should extend, the more so as, having these vast and contiguous stores of raw materials close at hand, it has also, from its position, ample facilities for transferring the manufactured goods cheaply to the great highway of commerce, so that it is in the condition necessary for success in the iron manufacture. That position on a broad navigable river has been materially improved by the energy, public spirit, and skill of its River Conservancy, which has expended vast sums in deepening the channel, in straightening its course, and in reducing a stream of varying and shallow channels to one deep, if not clear, well-defined by banks of slag, and made navigable for vessels of great burden. Its landward position attracts also to Stockton the agriculturists of a wide district, and causes trades of another class to flourish, whilst its shipyards are the progenitors of the demand for other goods. Based, therefore, on many industries, the future of Stockton seems secure, the more so that its destinies are under the oversight of capable and energetic as well as public-spirited men, who having laid the foundations of a diversified trade, now turn their attention to the securing of better sanitary conditions for the ancient town of which they are citizens.

OLD CROSSES OF SOMERSET.

IN the preface to this book,* the author draws attention to the peculiar wealth of the county of Somerset in ancient crosses, as attributable to its having been presumably the seat of the earliest Christianity known in Britain. "To Glastonbury and its traditions we must look for that ecclesiastical influence which pervaded Somerset, and which has left to us a rich heritage in these ancient landmarks of our faith." This may account for the prevalence of early crosses in Somersetshire, but we can hardly, perhaps, take it as a special influence extending as late as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Be that as it may, however, Mr. Pooley shows ample reason for selecting the county for special illustration in this particular, since he mentions and describes no less than 233 crosses. Most of these are illustrated by small woodcuts, and twenty by larger plates; and a map of the county is added marking the positions of each. It is sad to see, in the woodcuts, how many of the crosses are mere relics,—just the base and a fragment of the shaft left; doubtless from forcible destruction, under the influence, probably, of religious zeal in most cases; though the author mentions the case of one of the crosses which stood within fifty years back at the junction of three roads at Wrington, on the steps of which old people now living can remember sitting, and for the removal of which they give as the reason that it "had become a meeting-place for idle boys, who played on the steps."

The variety and peculiarity of design in some of these crosses becomes noteworthy, when illustrations of them, however slight, are thus brought together. That at Broomfield, described by the author as an irregular octagon, but which might be better called a square with a large chamfer,

* An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Old Stone Crosses of Somerset. By Charles Pooley, F.S.A., &c. With Map and Plates. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1877.

is ornamented with a shaft on each of the chamfered sides, terminating a little below the top of the main shaft in a small finial, which has a peculiar and pretty effect. This cross, no doubt, had a small tabernacle and figures at the top, in the same manner as we find in some others that have the original termination uninjured. In a good many cases these heads or sculptured finials have been found piecemeal, and some of these sculptured fragments are engraved here. Some of them, as for example the remains of the cross at Taunton, are so grotesque in the disproportion and rude character of the figures, that, though one must feel much interest in them historically, it seems odd to find the author indulging so much almost of rhapsody over such remains. Others again, such as those of Bishops Lydeard and Chewton Mendip, are fragments of very beautiful work, the latter especially, where the small figures stand each with a dark shadow behind them, and the cusping of the little arch making a framework for their heads. Some of the larger examples of built-up crosses which no longer stand are illustrated by engravings from drawings made when they were in existence, but which cannot be very much to be depended upon. Such a design as that of Bridgewater Cross (p. 72), with the angle pinnacles looking like gigantic thigh-bones, was certainly never built in the Middle Ages, and the "eccentric gentleman, known as Jack Chubb," who made this and other drawings of old structures in Bridgwater, must have been in a very eccentric humour when he made the drawing from which this is taken. In the case of Shepton Mallet Cross, also, the drawing cannot be a correct representation of the detail. Some of these views also are by no means in correct perspective, a matter which might very well have been set right. The stumbling-block seems to be in these cases the base of the centre part of the erection, seen through the surrounding arches, which is nearly always canted up too much, not sufficiently horizontal in perspective. This spoils the view of the former High Cross at Wells, otherwise a much more correct and probable illustration than the others we have mentioned: and in some cases the inaccuracy in this respect is still greater.

Indeed, we may say that this book rather shows, like a good many other very pretty and useful publications of this class, the need of the hand of the architect or draughtsman along with that of the archæologist. With a little more knowledge and attention in regard to drawing and details, the illustrations might have been made much more correct and characteristic with no more expense. Taken as it is, however, it is a very pretty book, and the information given is full and well put together.

DODONA.

THE ancient world is coming again to light. While Olympia is yielding up its treasures, and Delos is being again explored by French *savants*, the oldest nucleus of Hellenic ruins, sacred Dodona, the seat of the most ancient oracle in Greece, does not remain in darkness. For some years, M. Konstantinos Karapanos has been carrying on explorations in the valley of Tsarakobitza, where the town of Passaron has hitherto been placed, south-west of Joannina, which not only decide the topographical question, but have likewise resulted in bringing to light a number of very important antiquities. A preliminary report is published in the *Bulletin de l'École d'Athènes*, from which we obtain the chief part of the following information.

In the neighbourhood of the valley rich in springs, closed towards the south-west by the Olytzika (the ancient Tomaros), the peak of which dominates the surrounding mountains, a hill projects, crowned by a triple group of ruins. At the top are the ruins of a small town, the plan of which forms half a semicircle. The line connecting the corners jutting out towards the north and south is 1,067 ft. long, and is closed by a wall with seven towers. A gate, 13 ft. wide, forms the entrance between two gates.

South-west from the town is the theatre, built into the slope of the hill, with two well-constructed set-offs, one of the largest and best preserved theatres of European Greece, with which we have already become familiar by the description Mr. Martin Leake gives of it.

East from the theatre, south-east of the town, was situated the sanctuary. We notice at the foot of the hill a court of a temple 656 ft. long by 295 ft. wide. It enclosed the temple of Zeus, 131 ft. long, which, changed later into a church, still shows the tripartite division. Many old dedicatory offerings have been found. Two square buildings in the temple-court may also be recognised.

Lower down, in a south-eastern direction, lies a second inclosure, surrounded by old foundation-walls, 361 ft. long and 345 ft. broad, with several double rows of pedestals, which have supported offerings. They formed sacred ways to single sanctuaries. One was a temple of Aphrodite, as shown by the inscription on a metal wheel dedicated to her. The circular altar is still preserved. Outside of the great temple inclosure may be made out the foundation-walls of a building 472 ft. long by a breadth of 44 ft.

It will only be possible to judge of these buildings when fuller details are to hand. In the meantime, a great number of antiquities have been exposed; images of deities and reliefs of bronze; twenty-four vessels of pottery ware, with dedicatory inscriptions to Zeus Naïos, Dione, and Aphrodite; a number of bronze tablets with dedications, grants of honorary privileges and records of emancipation; over eighty leaden tablets, with questions and vows addressed to the sanctuary, also some with answers of the Oracle. Sometimes, three or four inscriptions of entirely different dates are contained on the same tablet. The contents of the tablets are said to present great difficulties in deciphering them. It seems as if we have to deal here with the remains of the archives of the Oracle. Finally, a number of utensils of all descriptions, of ornaments, arms, tools, &c., have been found. A publication on the discoveries at Dodona is being prepared in Paris, which is looked forward to with great interest.

A longer and especially curious inscription has already been published by the French Academician, M. Egger, in the *Bulletin de l'École d'Athènes*. On a bronze tablet is written, in characters belonging to the third century B.C., "Zeus, ruler of Dodona! I send this present to thee, I, Agathon, son of Echephylos, and my tribe, we, the guests of the Molossi, and their allies, descendants, in the thirtieth generation, of the Trojan Kassandra, living in Zakynthos." Assuming a computation of time agreeing nearly with that of Herodotus, this dedication, if we deduct 996 (=thirty generations) from 1270, would date from the year 280 B.C. Calculation by generations, from which the whole chronology of the Greeks has sprung, was practised especially at the sanctuaries, the oldest centres of historical information, and there must have existed a tradition, recognised at Dodona, with respect to Kassandra to which Agathon refers.

We shall yet learn a great deal from the antiquities of Dodona respecting the history of its temple and oracle. The Athenians also never relinquished their connexion with the original seat of the Greek prophetess. They addressed themselves to her if they did not trust Pythia, whose answers were generally laconic. A bronze tablet, now in the Aquarium of the Berlin Museum, points out a dedicatory gift at Dodona as having been founded of Peloponnesian booty. The expedition to Sicily was ascribed to a misunderstood oracle of Dodona; and in Demosthenes' time, the sayings of that oracle are repeatedly mentioned. Dodona flourished again under the Molossi, who showed the same preference for Dodona as the Macedonians for Delphi. The old sanctuary was finally overtaken by a catastrophe about the same time that Delphi rose to new splendour after the invasion by the Gauls, when the Ætolians destroyed the former in the war between King Philip of Macedonia and the Ætolian allies. Dorimanchos burnt the porticoes, destroyed the dedicatory offerings, and pulled down the sacred edifice (219 B.C.). What has remained of that destruction is now being brought to light by the laudable exertions of M. Karapanos.

Another Wallace Monument for Scotland.—A Scottish paper says that by the death of an elderly lady at Aberdeen, upwards of 4,000*l.*, bequeathed by Mr. John Steill, of Edinburgh, has been set free for the purpose of erecting a colossal bronze statue of Sir William Wallace. Mr. Steill, by disposition, directs that the statue is to represent William Wallace returning his defiant answer to the English ambassadors before the battle of Stirling Bridge. Instructions are given as to the form the memorial will take. A fee of 50 guineas is left for the architect whose design is accepted. The statue is to be erected at Aberdeen.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY AND THE BOULEVARD ST. GERMAIN.

AMONG the many famous incidents of the history of modern times, there is probably none which possesses a more vivid interest in the minds of most of us than the story of Charlotte Corday's assassination of the sanguinary Marat. The story, indeed, has become one of the legends of French history, and which has had a peculiar fascination with all modern readers, some believing Charlotte Corday to have been a frightfully Republican murderess, and others investing her with all the interesting romance of an enthusiastic Royalist, and the uninformed regarding her with the same kind of imperfect knowledge that the world possesses respecting the "Cenci."

It is not until this moment that Parisians have been suddenly reminded that the house in which Marat resided, and where Charlotte Corday assassinated him on the 13th of July, 1793 (for which she was executed two days later), is actually one of those that many of them have passed every day of their lives, and within the last week or so a written announcement has been placed on the door of the *porte cochère* of the house, to the effect that the room in which Marat was assassinated can be seen by the public for the small charge of a franc, the funds to be distributed in charity. The provincials have flocked to the Rue de l'École de Médecine, and among other distinguished individuals his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Brazil, whose love of old Paris is only equalled by his esteem for modern science.

The old house in the Rue de l'École de Médecine (No. 20) which in a very few days will be levelled with the ground, was one of those substantially-built Parisian residences of the latter days of Louis XIV.'s reign with the familiar *porte-cochère* and small court, out of which ran an open stone staircase ascending by a very gradual slope, and, passing the *entresol*, reached the first floor, on which was placed Marat's apartment looking on to the court. In this part of the house there appears to have been little or no change during the present century.

In the valuable records and illustrations connected with the history of Paris that the Musée Carnavalet possesses, notwithstanding the terrible destruction of the collection in the fire of the Hôtel de Ville in 1871, the folios contain several interesting etchings and other artistic representations of this house, all remains of which will rapidly disappear, with its terrible associations, and will be alone marked in the memory of the antiquary by the corner house (No. 29) which stood exactly opposite Marat's, and which, though of a much earlier period (as we can see by the fourteen-paned window-sashes) seems likely to escape the ruthless march of improvements.

But with all its recollections, we cannot affect to feel any great sentiment at the loss of the house where Marat was killed, although it certainly possessed artistic merits such as never appears absent from the productions of past days. It is impossible not to feel on visiting this exceedingly interesting portion of Paris, surrounding the Boulevard Saint Germain, that there appears an unnecessary destruction of fine old work that can never be equalled or replaced. Still, so exceedingly well considered was the architecture of the seventeenth century, in this portion of Paris, that let the improvers do what they may, it will yet be centuries before all that is old will cease to assert itself.

Much of the beauty of the outline of St. Germain des Près that has been lost by repeated restoration peeps out notwithstanding, now, happily, the church is better seen than it has been for years (in the seventeenth century it was quite in the fields, as we see it represented in the etchings of Sebastien Leclerc and others).

Within but a few steps of Marat's house still exists the Cour de Commerce, which, in its antique picturesqueness, reminding one of the old 'Change-alley of the South Sea Bubble, seems a worthy home for the revolutionary traditions which lark in its mysterious corners. There dwelt Danton, one of the great movers of that awful page of history, along with many another *conventionnel* whose heads fell before the bloody struggle was over.

Within a stone's throw, again, of Marat's house, is the Rue de l'ancienne Comédie, where still remain some relics,—dear to the dramatic antiquary,—of the old French theatre of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; not far off, in the Rue de l'École de Médecine, is the famous Musée Dupuytren established, in the still

existing remains of the convent of the Cordeliers (during the Revolution, it was in this building that met the terrible "Club des Cordeliers"); above the houses may be seen towering the dome of the Classic Sorbonne, and within but a short distance, the Musée de Cluny, with its Roman remains, its fifteenth-century architecture, and its priceless contents.

Happily, the genius of improvement will never demand the demolition of these monuments of the past, but, if there is any excuse in such a subject, suggesting the recollection of anything funny, we are irresistibly reminded of John Leech's inimitable picture of the two butcher-boys, one of whom deplores, on hearing of the disappearance of Smithfield, that "all the old institutions are being bowled down."

ONE VIEW OF THE MANAGEMENT OF INDIA.*

SIR,—Under the above title you have printed two articles containing a great deal of information and many points of interest, which cannot fail to be useful to young men about to proceed to India, or preparing to pass an examination for that purpose. At this time some little extraordinary attention is usually given to Indian engineering matters, because the distribution of prizes at Coopers Hill College takes place at the beginning of next month, when my Lord Salisbury makes a speech, the *Times* has a leading article thereon, and the covenanted engineer is described by sanguine writers rather as the pioneer of progress he ought to be, than as the forlorn hope of Western civilisation he has been, and still is, in the East. The atmosphere of poetry which used to obscure the home knowledge of Indian affairs has been lately thickened by the appointment of a poet to the post of Viceroy,—and "post" is a strange word to use for power more despotic than that now wielded by any Christian sovereign, even the Emperor of Russia. The recent visit of the Prince of Wales, and the proceedings,—monstrous as Lord Lytton made them,—of the Delhi Proclamation, have increased the fog. The poetry and sentiment engendered in the minds of both old and young men by the perusal of descriptions, written in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of the "Portuguese" Indies, the "French" Indies, and the "English" Indies, form, however, like the lover's staff, a defence against despairing thoughts; because, terrible as the disappointment always is on landing at either Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, a man with anything in him is sure to perceive, after a short residence in the country, and perhaps a visit to Agra or Delhi,—over a thousand odd miles of hideous country, be it remembered,—the grandeur of the task taken in hand by the English Government. In a hundred years and a little more our countrymen have done a great work in India; but you, sir, who read history with critical acuteness, will admit how small is the work that can be accomplished in a century. Writers of architecture talk about the style of house peculiar to a particular nation in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and they seem to be not unaware of the incongruous margin of possibilities which they leave; the study of past ages also makes perfectly clear the fact that change and progress, to be lasting, are very slowly effected, and result not alone from the labours of the few, but from combined efforts of the many. While this change and this progress are ripening, there is a sturdy opposition to both by the very individuals who,—or whose successors,—will be most benefited by them. There was surely a time not very far distant, when in England many excellent people dreaded the possible expansion of commerce, the popularising of the arts and of science. Were not "city people" once despised, and was not connexion with trade once voted "low"? I have even read of great literary men—not their minds, however—cabined in miserable hovels, and contemned by rich and poor; of painters whom all the English world kept at their proper distance. It cannot, therefore, be deemed extraordinary that the system by which India is what it is should be opposed to the spread of commerce, art, and science. An empire does not choose to be confounded with a colony, and the men who made it hate your settler,—the tea-planter, the indigo-planter, the speculating land-owner, the iron and coal-miner, the quarryman, the mere colonist, so to speak, whose presence unsettles the natives accustomed to a form of administration which has existed for centuries, and the traditions of which it is the English civilian's labour to continue unaltered, and perhaps unimproved. Nothing annoys your Indian civil servant more than intrusion in his concerns, which are vast, or upon any part of the land he rules, which is extended; and in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, the civil engineer, covenanted or uncovenanted by a despotic Government, is absolutely an intruder everywhere in India, except perhaps in the three capital cities.

No man ought to write, or even to talk publicly, about India, unless he have been there; and not only as a traveller, but as a worker, in at least some capacity, no matter how humble, of the administration. No man, I am fain to believe, has ever been able to recall to his mind what were the unspoken thoughts he harboured of the country before he set foot in it. The very circumstances attendant upon the careers of Clive and Warren Hastings prevent, even at this date, a dispassionate review of actualities in what to them was really "the Great Mogul's country." Let me take a few words from Lord Macaulay:—"As to Clive," he says, and he had been in office in Calcutta, "there was no limit to his acquisitions, but his own moderation. The treasury of Bengal was thrown open to him. There were piled up, after the usage of Indian princes, immense masses of coin, among which might not seldom be detected the florins and byzants with which, before any European ship had turned the Cape of Good Hope, the Venetians purchased the stuffs and spices of the East. Clive walked between heaps of gold and silver, crowned with rubies and diamonds, and was at liberty to help himself. He accepted between two and three hundred thousand pounds." Clive's name and that of Warren Hastings were infamous in the opinion of Englishmen of their time, but it was because they did their duty,—that is to say, they followed the orders of their masters at home. "Make money," said the directors in Leadenhall-street, "honestly if you can, but make money. You may keep a little for yourselves, provided only you send home a great deal for us." That money was made by oppression, falsehood, and murder, —Oriental vices of Government,—and though the directors and shareholders of the East India Company pocketed the former, and bequeathed it to those who are now enjoying it, the general honesty of England revolted against the latter. Things are changed now; the people enjoy a larger share in the voice of the nation than they did in those days, and though the Government of this country still ask for money from India, they are compelled to add,—"make it honestly, or we shall not be allowed to accept it."

The shibboleth of the moderns is, "Does this or that thing pay?" Progress is deemed Utopian unless it can be proved ready to "pay"; and in these days of "limited liability" commerce, to "pay" means a heavy and exorbitant rate of interest. True, there are grand and inconsistent exceptions. The carriage of an incomplete and untried monster gun from one part of the river Medway to another costs 1,000*l.*; and the people pay it without hardly a press murmur. The salary of the civil servants in India forms together an enormous total; the army of occupation costs almost twice as much as a similar army at home; even the worn-out ships which do service in Indian waters can hardly be said to return a decent percentage for the money expended or for the work they have to do. The answer that India herself remunerates England for these items of outlay is ostensibly true, and that answer can be made to apply to the conclusion of my argument. I maintain that the nation never stops to inquire whether the civil and military services of India return sufficient for the money they cost; but that when out of revenues of 48,000,000*l.* a ludicrously small amount is spent upon civil public works, the nation does fumble in its pockets, and it does inquire anxiously if Indian engineering "pay," and if the works of the Indian civil engineers be worth the money expended upon them?

Since I traversed a part of the peninsula, and inhabited its capital and other cities, I have always believed that India to-day and Western Europe of the thirteenth century,—making due allowance for the difference of climate,—possess strange and marked characteristics of identity. Your recent articles confirm this view. The Indian village is a community not dissimilar from the Mediæval burgh; the tenure of land and the return of the tenant in kind to the owner, as well as the nature of some of his obligations, savour of the customs of the Middle Ages. If that really be so, it is surely impolitic to treat India, in the finance of engineering, on exactly the same principles as England is now treated. Suppose Richard I., or Henry III., or Edward III. had hesitated to build or alter bridges, roads, and buildings because of the money they would cost, and the uncertainty of obtaining an adequate return for the outlay. Even at the present hour, when a cathedral or a church requires "restoration," the money for it is usually given, not invested; and though many people,—myself among the number,—believe that that money might be more profitably spent elsewhere, few care to fight the matter out on the question of good or bad investment. I hold that the condition of India precludes the application of any such test as "Will it pay?" to enterprisers of scientific, artistic, or even (and here I confess myself absolutely impracticable) commercial character. India has splendid stone, marble, and minerals concealed beneath her soil, and their enfranchisement would lessen the labour, cheapen the cost, and develop the power of Indian engineering. Are we to wait until some individual finds out that perhaps it may pay him to work a quarry or a mine? Or until the administration of the county shakes off its protectionist proclivities? Or until a commissioner or a collector favours rather than opposes the utilisation of the soil by European skill?

The writer of "One View of the Management of India" says that the empire "turns out not to be a colony or a free country, in any sense of the term, but a military despotism"; that "there is an irritation at the appearance and operations of the engineer"; that "there is little being done even in the large cities"; that the villages in which the natives live in the merest hovels "pursue the even tenour of an immemorial style,—their government, of a mechanical nature, going on like clock-work"; that the administration makes "beautiful canals," and "irrigates with water which the natives will not buy; and that "want of produce, with consequent stagnation in traffic and commerce," is one of the reasons why the majority of engineering works are not so remunerative as they ought to be; yet he adds, "Few branches of the public service of any country are so well equipped in many respects as the Indian Public Works Department."

Now, I know something about that department, and I can confidently declare the Calcutta office to have been, five years ago, inadequately equipped both in a scientific and an artistic sense. By equipment I imply the means of designing and drawing, and the means of carrying out designs, of surveying, and planting buildings. I have known an engineer-architect asked to make a geometrical drawing with a pair of parallel rulers, and I have seen T-squares made at a special Government manufactory so ludicrously clumsy as to escape even a trial of their accuracy. At the same time, the most elaborate equipment would often afford but small assistance to the perplexed, the heated, the often ill-placed functionary, whose duty has to be done without hope of distinction and fear of responsibility. No greater mistake can be made than to suppose that the surroundings necessary to an engineer or an architect in England await him, even in the chief cities of India. Undoubtedly a practitioner ought to be a good draughtsman, a quick inventor, a bold constructor, and an exact estimator; let the European engineer at work in India be all these, but in practice his chief duties will consist of superintendence, organisation, and correspondence with authority. It is more important for him to be a good horseman than a good draughtsman; and better for the power of England, and for his own fame, that he remain blind to petty larceny like a gentleman, than haggle over miserable subcontracts like a cad. Refinement of literary or artistic taste is of no use to him in the present undeveloped state of the country; and as fifty members of the different engineer grades will probably have to do, at some time or other, with any one bridge or building on which he is engaged, superior attainments of the kind, unless they are skilfully concealed, will do him more harm than good. The manners and feelings of a gentleman will assist the Indian civil engineer far more than genius or acquired talent. My impression is, that the Department of Public Works, when the military element is studiously and honestly separated from the civil staff, will grow into a powerful and useful machine, the drivers of which must be the European engineers.

* See pp. 536 and 588, *ante*.

The machine itself must be composed of native draughtsmen, measurers, artisans of all kinds,—even native architects or chief workmen. For the present, works distinguished by rigid utilitarian principle are all that ought to be demanded or even permitted. Sham Gothic and Saracenic, or sham Classic and Hindoo accessories to *bonâ-fide* engineering skeletons are simply absurd; and if it is still more absurd to expect all works of engineering in a land of innumerable villages to return an orthodox profit, it is equally ungenerous for the civilian and the soldier,—both expensive importations—to taunt engineers with their inability to overcome what, for a long time, must remain impossible.

AN EX-SERVANT OF INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE FIELD-LANE INSTITUTION.

IN consequence of the building in Little Saffron-hill, known as the Field-lane Institution and School for the Homeless Poor, being about to be taken down to make way for the new street from Oxford-street to Shoreditch, new premises are required for the purposes of the Institution, and the erection of these is now in progress on a site at the bottom of Vine-street, Liquorpond-street, which covers an area of about 9,000 superficial feet. The memorial stone of the new building has been laid this week by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The structure is angular in form, shaped like the letter L, with two elevations at the foot of Vine-street, one facing the west and the other the south. The west elevation is the principal one, and has a frontage of 62 ft. in length. The central portion is 80 ft. in height, and terminates with a central tower. This part of the elevation contains five stories above the ground floor, each floor containing a range of three circular windows. It has a wide pediment entrance, and immediately under the tower are inscribed the words "Field-lane Institution." The north side of the elevation is 60 ft. high, and contains three stories above the ground floor. The main staircases to the upper portions of the structure are in this part of the frontage. The south end of the elevation forms the master and matron's residences. It is 48 ft. in height, and contains three floors, terminating with a steep gable. The south elevation is 32 ft. in height, and contains the ground-floor and three stories, the general architectural design being uniform with the west frontage. In addition to those portions of the structure above the street level, there is a deep and extensive basement, which contains the master's kitchen, a general kitchen, and all the domestic offices of the establishment, together with men's dormitories.

The main entrance leads into a spacious vestibule, and thence to a corridor, 5 ft. wide. On the right hand side of the corridor are women's dormitories, 32 ft. by 22 ft.; the secretary's office, and the committee-room, which is 20 ft. square. On the left-hand side of the corridor are the boys' day-room and dormitories, the former being 30 ft. by 20 ft., and the latter 40 ft. by 20 ft. On the right-hand side of the entrance-hall are the master's parlour and dining-room, together with attendant's room. On the first-floor, over the entrance-hall, are the matron's bedrooms and private apartments. The master's bedrooms and apartments, and the servants' day-rooms and dormitories, are also on the right-hand side of the corridor on this floor, whilst, on the opposite side of the corridor, are the children's schoolrooms. The second-floor contains a large hall, 70 ft. by 42 ft., intended to be made use of for lectures, religious services, and entertainments. This floor also contains the teachers' rooms and other apartments, together with laundry, lavatories, &c. The floors above contain a number of reserve apartments. The interior of the building is, to a great extent, strictly fire-proof.

It may be interesting to state that the site on which the building stands immediately adjoins the old Fleet-ditch, and in excavating for the foundations much difficulty was experienced, considerable volumes of water being met with, and constant pumping found necessary. Before a proper foundation could be obtained, the contractor had to go to a depth of 18 ft., when a clay bottom was at length come to. The foundations for the main walls were filled in with concrete.

Mr. Porter is the architect, and Mr. Macey is the builder, whose contract amounts to 11,284*l*. Mr. Brodie is the clerk of works.

THE NEW IMPERIAL BANK, BERLIN.

IN the place of the old building of the Prussian Bank, of modest appearance, and no longer answering the increased requirements of the time, the new architectural compound of the German Imperial Bank, which is the subject of illustration in our present number, is rising gradually, in the most frequented part of the German capital. Extending its two wings into the Oberwallstrasse and the Kurstrasse respectively, its principal façade, still in course of erection, faces the Jägerstrasse. The name of the latter will continue also for the future to remind us of the "Jägerhaus," which has now entirely disappeared, and which was built by the architect Naring at a time when the proud Hohenzollerns were yet modest Electors of Brandenburg. This building was enlarged at a later period, and the Prussian Bank located in it. Like its predecessor, the new buildings now constructing have changed their original destination, at least in name. While they were projected for the Prussian Bank, and commenced in 1868, the wonderful changes wrought since then have also affected them. They are to contain the newly-created Imperial German Bank.

Its designer is Baurath Friedrich Hitzig, the same accomplished architect to whom Berlin is already indebted for the new Exchange and a large number of private residences of excellent taste and varied design. The new bank buildings will, when completed, be one of the greatest architectural ornaments of the capital, not only on account of the beauty of their composition, but also, thanks to ample means liberally provided, for the quality of the material used and its clever employment. The base of the building is of black Belgian limestone, well known for its hardness; the friezes and entablatures, the columns and framings, as well as all other prominent decorative parts, are cut in grey Seeberg sandstone; while the fillings are in brick, dark horizontal bands crossing the yellowish surface of the ground-floor; the upper story being well set off by a diamond pattern of the same dark colouring. The effect thus produced is further enhanced by the uniform and excellent quality of the brickwork. This rich artistic ornamentation, however, is not intended to serve as a deceptive cover for interior defects; it rather enhances the properties principally distinguishing the great work of Hitzig,—its noble forms, its harmonious beauty, and the monumental dignity of the whole.

Kept in those Renaissance forms which, on account of having been created principally by a continual purification of the law and the spirit of the Classic, are styled Classic Renaissance at the present day, the building is divided in its front in two high stories resting upon a substantial basement of a characteristically varied formation. The lower story terminates in a rose frieze, with a fillet over it, a so-called cymatium, ornamented in the manner of an egged moulding; the upper story in the entablature, with a *cyma recta* running all round it, and formed of upright palm-leaves and lions' heads inserted between them. The ground-story is throughout treated in uniform simplicity, the continuous horizontal bands of its broad surface, the plain framing of the circular windows guarded by iron gratings, in connexion with the powerful base, impressing upon the building the character of its destination, that of a closed treasure-house.

The broadly disposed fronts of the whole building are effectively broken only by moderate projections. That of the western front is rendered prominent by two corner pilasters and six high imbedded columns, between which the windows have received a framing of pilasters, a deviation repeated also in the re-entering middle portion of the eastern front, where the window mouldings are supported by attached columns, employed throughout, only at the two otherwise quite plain projections.

The upper story of the central portion of the principal façade, projecting in greater breadth, which through its eight Corinthian columns placed before pilasters assumes the form of a loggia, characterises this part as the centre point of the whole building. This is also further signalised here by a superstructure framed by a triglyphic entablature, the triglyphs of which are of sandstone, the metopes of terra-cotta. Here, also, is the board-room, the seven high circular windows of which, encased by terra-cotta mouldings, open on to the loggia, while below is the principal entrance to the building.

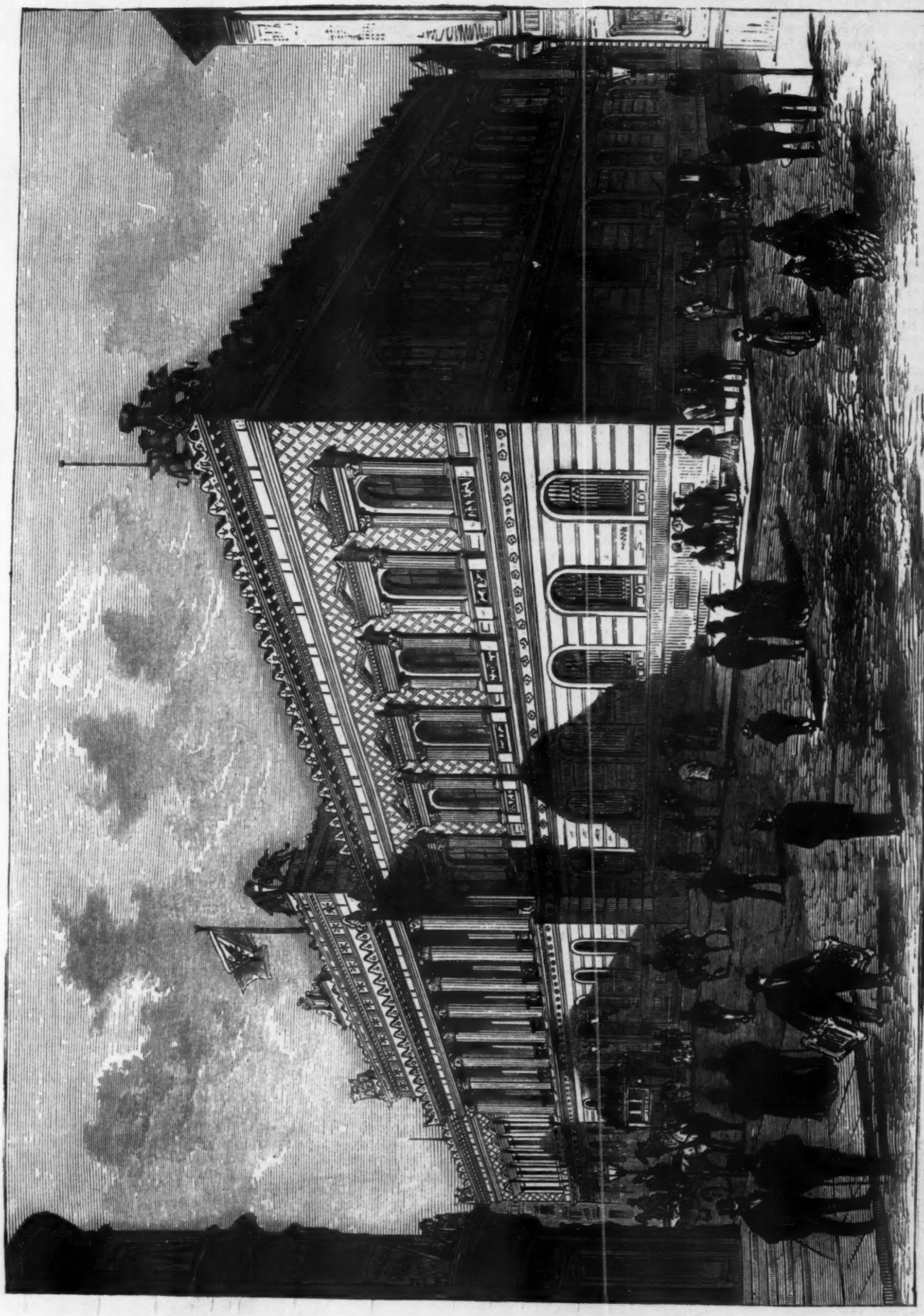
At entering, on crossing the spacious vestibule, a high entrance-hall, lighted by skylights, is reached. From here the broad granite stairs may be ascended, leading to the upper story, or, keeping straight on, the different pay offices, united in one large room, are entered. The latter, of a length of 180 ft., extends parallel to the principal façade, and is rounded off in its principal part, which extends to the upper story, towards the courtyard, by an apse. The pay-office is connected by an hydraulic lift with the bullion-vaults below, occupying the same space as the public offices above them, built in cement, and protected against every possible danger. The remaining rooms used for the various purposes of the bank, and situate on both sides of the central room, are grouped respectively round two courtyards covered over with glass, of which the western one is destined to give accommodation to larger numbers of people on special occasions,—on subscription days for shares, &c.

The eastern wing will be entirely occupied by offices in connexion with the bank; the gateway situate at its end will, among other purposes, also serve as an entrance for parcels of gold and silver bars destined for the vaults. The greater part of the upper story of the western wing is destined for the official residence of the president of the bank, the rooms being grouped round a spacious vestibule. On the ground floor a floral hall opens towards the courtyard on to a considerably projecting terrace. On this side also the entrance has been placed at the end of the front, which, however, is connected with the adjoining building by a circular window, adorned by spandrel figures, opening in the upper story on to a balcony.

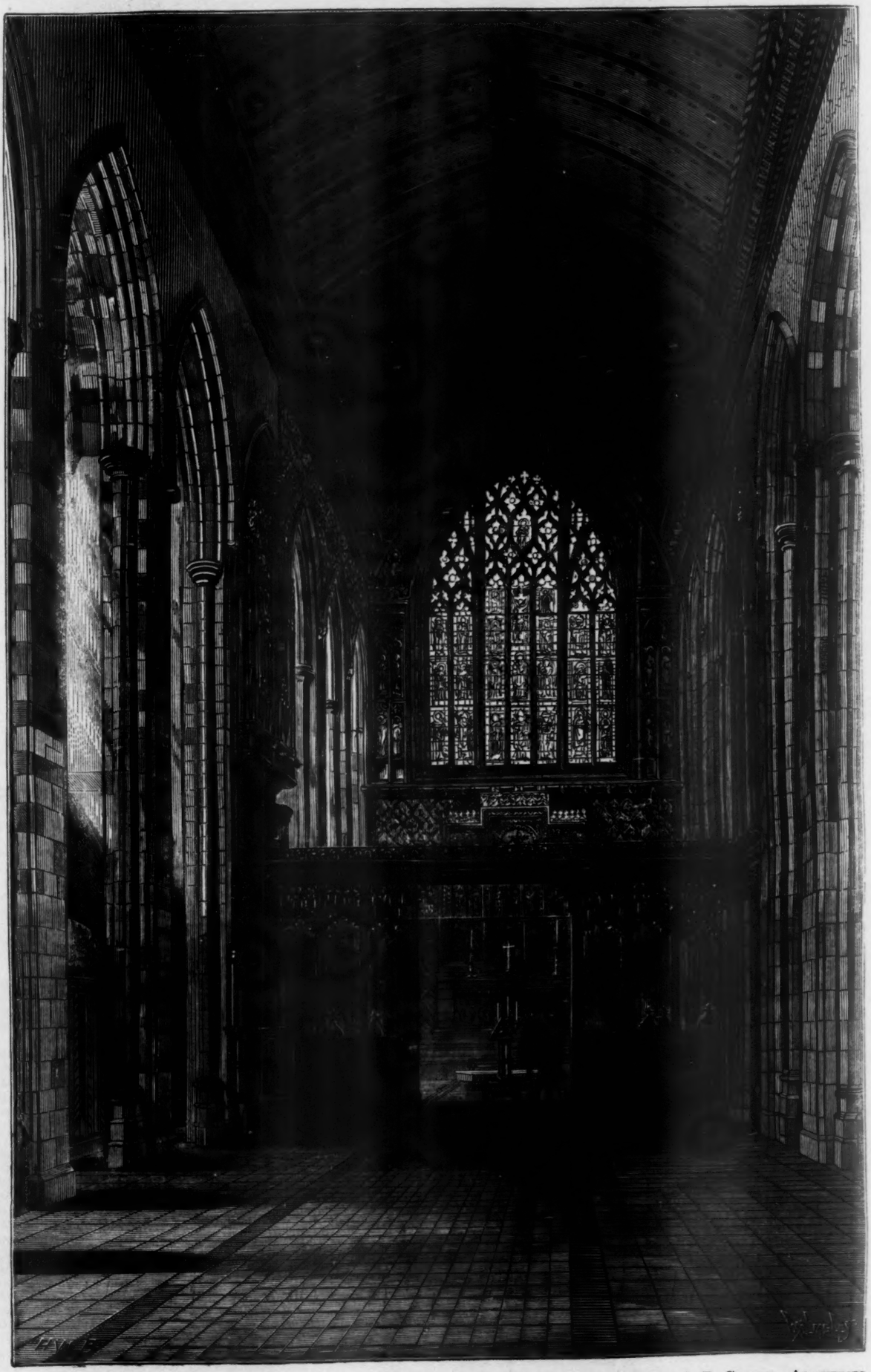
A circumstance which had to be taken into account by the architect from the beginning, and which increased not a little the difficulties attending the conduct and the uniform progress of building operations, has finally been the cause of rendering prominent, also outwardly, by suitable and generally understood emblems, the newly-created relations in which the building will stand to the German empire. The old Prussian Bank, situate about the middle of the present principal façade, had to be left standing while the walls were rising from the ground round it, until the new buildings had so far advanced as to furnish sufficient accommodation. Thus the great front had so little advanced towards completion,—the ornamentation of the wings having been finished in all but a few of its details,—that the decorations intended for it originally were supplanted only quite recently by new designs, doing full justice to the altered circumstances. The lions and eagles which, the former guarding urns, the latter tripods, alternately fill the panels of the window parapets, are now to be confined to the side fronts, and are to be supplanted on the principal façade by the arms of the federal states, to be executed in majolica, of which two and two each are destined for the breast-heights of each of the twelve windows. The bronze grating surrounding the loggia of the central projection is to be adorned with German eagles, and in the centre of the superstructure, in place of the arms at present indicated, an allegorical group, referring to the protection of trade and industry, with Germania as the principal figure, will be raised.

With the exception of the above changes, our illustration gives a pretty correct view of the new building, saving a few details. Thus the palm-leaves of the cyma of the entablature will, connected with each other, form a quieter line; and the group of the two griffins, which, like supporters, seem to guard the colossal candelabras provided with firepans, will be placed not only at the corners of the building and its superstructure, but also at those of the projections of the wings, and will, besides, by more slender form and less projecting lines, be more in harmony with the whole than seems to be the case in our illustration.

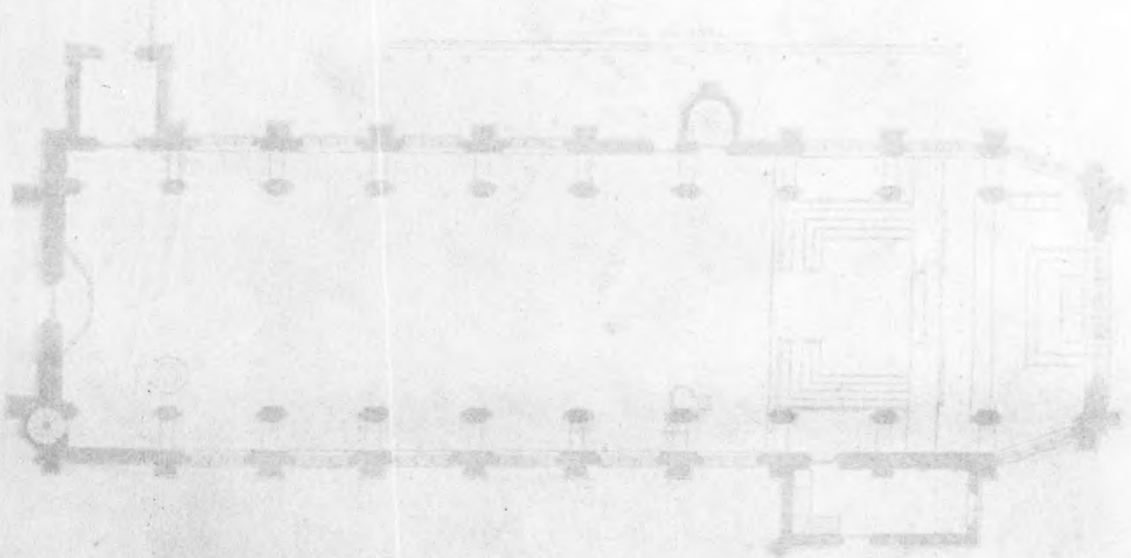
The Gold Casket containing the freedom of the city of London, presented by the Corporation to General Ulysses Grant, ex-President of the United States, was designed and executed by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill. The obverse centre panel contains a view of the Capitol at Washington. On the reverse side of the casket is a view of the entrance to the Guildhall, and an appropriate inscription. At the ends are two figures, also in gold, representing the city of London and the United States of America, bearing their respective shields, the latter executed in enamel.

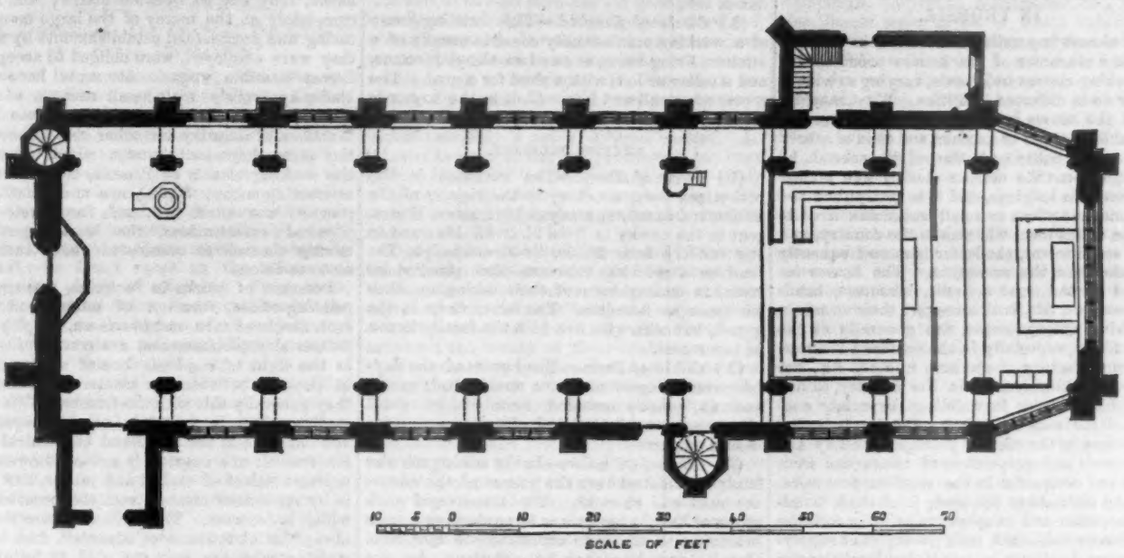


THE NEW IMPERIAL BANK, BERLIN.—HERR FRIEDRICH HITZIG, ARCHITECT.



ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, PENDLEBURY, MANCHESTER.—MESSRS. G. F. BODLEY & T. GARNER, ARCHITECTS.





ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, PENDLEBURY, MANCHESTER.—*Plan.*

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, PENDLEBURY, MANCHESTER.

THE church is of brick, with Stourton stone arches and windows. It is of considerable height. The plan is a somewhat unusual one. There are no aisles, but the necessary abutments are inside the main walls,—internal buttresses, in fact,—and these are pierced with low arches. The recesses thus obtained are vaulted with stone. The windows are of four lights in the chancel, and of three lights in the nave. They are placed high up in the outer walls. The east and west windows are filled with excellent stained glass, and the other windows are being executed, and the panels of the reredos are being painted with figures. The nave is paved throughout, and has chairs, and the chancel has good oak stalls. There is a high screen of carved oak, and high side screens to form the chancel. The font has a high oak cover. The lectern is of brass, and stands in the chancel. The altar is raised nine steps above the nave. The east end is the richest part of the fabric, both externally and internally, and has niches with figures of the four Latin Doctors and others. There is a figure of St. Augustine over the west doorway, and of our Lord over the south entrance-porch. It is intended that the tower shall be detached at the south side of the church. The exterior of the building has been kept rather plain, with the exception of the east end, before mentioned. There were two reasons for this simple treatment: in the first place, there are large mills near the church, and it was advisable, by every means at the architect's disposal, to give an appearance of size and mass; and, in the second place, it was considered more judicious to spend money upon internal than external decoration.

The general effect, both of the interior and exterior, is one rather of size than elaboration, though considerable richness is given to the interior by the furniture and stained glass.

The style adopted is that of the latter end of the fourteenth century, the tracery of the windows of the flowing type, rather rich in character, and thoroughly English in treatment.

The churchyard is entered through an arched gateway, over which is the sexton's house, near to which are large schools.

The whole appearance of the buildings will be greatly improved by the erection of the tower of the church, round which they will make an exceedingly effective group.

The church was erected at the sole charge of Mr. E. S. Heywood, of Pendlebury. The architects were Messrs. G. F. Bodley & T. Garner, of Gray's-inn, London.

A "PRIX DE ROME" FOR LITERATURE.

SINCE the Ministry of the Fine Arts in Paris have distributed the *Grand Prix de Rome* and the *Prix du Salon*, both of which entitle the successful candidate to a three years' residence at the Villa Medici, on the Pincian Hill, at Rome, a happy suggestion has been made by a writer in the *Gaulois*, that the "Prix de Rome" should not be confined to painters, sculptors, architects, and musicians solely, but that literary men should be eligible to compete for the coveted and comfortable distinction.

Notwithstanding that the suggestion does not appear to meet with universal approbation, even among literary men themselves, there can be but little doubt that we shall very shortly hear of a *Grand Prix de Rome* for French literary merit, and we can imagine few prizes that the youthful man of letters would more assiduously read up for.

It is probable that such a prize would be more prolific of good results than experience has shown us artistic prizes have led to, but the literary man, we may suppose, would be less likely to be injured by the enervating influence of the traditionary teaching at the Villa Medici, which has had in too many cases a fatal influence on the majority of "Prix-de-Rome" men."

The ambitious, but mistaken, early teaching of Poussin and Lebrun still oppresses each succeeding newly-arrived embryo great man, and we see the works this year on the walls of the *Salon* of many a decorated but not decorative painter, with a feeling of surprise that such men could ever have deserved their early honours.

The literary prize-man would be less shackled: he has only to read and think, and the expressing form and colour of his mind will soon display itself and his work take its rank beside the famous statue or symphony picture, or noble façade.

The constitution of our Literary Fund, and our excellent Benevolent societies, which distribute so wisely and so humanely their carefully-managed funds, have overlooked in their desire to aid the necessitous and the afflicted, the power they possess, to encourage patient, studious, struggling merit. How much, for instance, would some literary men rejoice at the prospect and realisation of a three years' literary labour at Rome or Florence, Venice or Naples, and what great results might we not justly expect from an industrious literary search in the library of the Vatican or the more accessible Minerva? What treasures might not be found hidden in the hoarded MSS. of the old chests of the Palazzi of the Trastevere; how much unearthed history might be brought to light, how much nearer to accurate information on many undetermined points should we arrive, by the patient inquiry of a few years of laborious leisure?

It is a great error to suppose that, under the painful pressure of necessity, men produce their best work: necessity may, nay, it must, lead us to earn bread, but great works are created with a higher aim than even our own personal support. Thackeray represents, it is true, Addison writing his famous poem of the "Campaign" in a small lodging in the Haymarket, and eating a sixpenny dinner from the cookshop, but he makes him give his friends a good deal of Burgundy, and he was at the time not oppressed by debt. Byron was not exactly poor at any moment of his literary life. Hallam, Grote, Macaulay, were certainly never in want; Prescott and Ticknor were almost affluent before they ventured to publish, and poor Motley, whose death we have had so recently to deplore, had been Minister at Vienna before he became famous for his splendid histories. Sir Joshua painted his best pictures long after he must have acquired a pretty substantial embankment, and it is impossible to imagine the love of gain urging men of science to achieve greater triumphs than they have done. The conductors of at least two of our leading journals, certainly as they are, as *Vanity Fair* says, "in society," surely must be considered free from pecuniary difficulties; in point of fact, we may trace nearly all the bad work to haste and want of leisure owing to the want of money, and not the good work to the same misfortune, and those artists, in whatever line, who are spoilt by success will be found, ere their fifty years of trial, to be weak and more than uncommonly faulty.

Literary men and artists, as we grudgingly call those alone who paint or model, are more congenial than they are quite aware of, and their association at Rome, under circumstances so agreeable, would assuredly help to add a fresh charm and interest to our annual exhibitions. The painter's reading would take a wider field from his constant intimacy with literary friends, who would suggest their own happy thoughts more freely. Historical inaccuracy of costume and detail would be less frequent; in fact, it might disappear, under the critical eye of an unprejudiced literary man at the artist's elbow, and the literary man would gain something from the painter in acquiring a knowledge of the painter's jargon, that technical vocabulary of his art that is so often misused by the would-be critic, and by those whose knowledge is confined within a very limited circle. The "tone," in fact, of both artist and author might by this contact be improved, a more correct "form" established, and, on the whole, we might expect from the happy student who has passed his three years at Rome an ample return by which the world might be enriched at a cost certainly within the ability of our literary guilds.

Paris.

DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN PRUSSIA.

IT is almost impossible to describe in general terms the character of the houses occupied by the working-classes in Prussia, varying so widely as they do in different localities. What may be true of the houses in one place is altogether inapplicable to those of another, and even of others in the same locality or in the neighbourhood. In the large towns the artisan classes live almost exclusively in lodgings, and it is rarely that the independent artisan or small tradesman lives in a house of his own, whereas in the country, and in the small towns, the latter is more frequently the rule than the exception. The houses inhabited by the rural artisans, labourers, hand-loom weavers, &c., both as regard their structure and living arrangements, are generally of the poorest kind, especially in the eastern provinces. Labourers, factory operatives, miners, &c., are frequently obliged, even in the country, to live in lodgings, or else in buildings expressly constructed for working-men by the large landed proprietors in the eastern provinces, and by the mill-owners and proprietors of mines and iron-works and companies in the western provinces. In many districts in the west, joint-stock building companies and co-operative building societies have been established, with the object of supplying proper dwellings in particular localities for working-men and their families, these to become eventually, by a gradual course of payments, the property of the tenants; but the efforts made to improve the working-men's dwellings are on too small a scale to do more than reach the surface of the evil.

The provincial authorities of the eight provinces of which Prussia was composed previously to the late war have furnished the following particulars relating to the dwellings of the working-classes in their several departments :—

PROVINCE OF PRUSSIA.

(1.) *Circle of Memel.*—The dwellings of the workmen in the rural districts are poor and inadequate in the extreme. The houses are of one story, built of mud, and some even of grass; the windows are nailed up and never opened. The houses contain, in general, one dwelling-room and a sleeping-room, frequently unfloored.

(2.) *Circle of Konigsberg.*—The houses of the working classes are usually built for two families, and houses lately have been built for four families of labourers. In these each family has a dwelling-room with a stove for cooking, one bed-room and a loft, and either a stable or pig-stye.

(3.) In the *Circles of Gerdanen and Seidenberg* several families frequently live together in small dark and damp rooms.

PROVINCE OF SILESIA.

(1.) *Circle of Leignitz.*—In many of the rural communes the houses are thatched, of one story, and with small windows admitting little light and air. The interior is low, dark, and contracted, with close and bad air.

(2.) *Circle of Balkenhain.*—The weavers' houses usually contain from two to three living-rooms, and one or two bed-rooms. One room is only large enough to hold from one to three looms, and but little furniture. The rooms are barely sufficiently high to stand upright in, and the windows are not more than 2 ft. square.

(3.) In *Richenbach*, the houses in the more important manufacturing districts are over-crowded with weavers, and the rents are high. The number of houses does not increase in proportion to the growth of the population. In Pless, several labourers' families (from ten to fifteen persons, says Mr. Petre, of the British Embassy) frequently live in one room, in which there is no pretension to comfort and cleanliness, and the room costs from 18s. to 2*l*. 5s. a year.

PROVINCE OF WESTPHALIA.

(1.) *Circle of Minden.*—There is a great dearth of dwelling-houses in the country, and some of the communes have erected, in consequence what are called "communal houses" or houses for the poor. In the town of Minden itself this want is most severely felt, and a working-man's family has to pay from 6*l*. to 7*l*. 10s. for house-rent annually.

(2.) *Circle of Ahans.*—The dwellings of the labouring classes are confined within the smallest possible limits; they generally consist of a kitchen, a living room, place for a few beds, a cellar or a garret, and a stall for a cow, goat, or pig. The rooms are small and low, and frequently damp.

(3.) *Circle of Koesfeld.*—The dwelling-house of a working-man's family consists usually of a kitchen, living-room, one or two sleeping-rooms, and a cellar or loft, with a shed for a goat. The rooms are small and low. Rent in the towns is from 1*l*. 10s. to 2*l*. 8s. annually.

RHENISH PROVINCE.

(1.) *Circle of Essen.*—The workmen in the coal-mines form a colony in the vicinity of the mines, and occupy as many as 100 houses. House-rent in the towns is from 3*l*. to 3*l*. 15s., and in the country from 2*l*. 5s. to 3*l*. annually. The families of working men are often pinched for room, in consequence of their taking in other workmen as boarders. The latter sleep in the garret, but otherwise live with the family in one or two rooms.

(2.) *Circle of Daun.*—The houses of the day-labourers (Tagelöhner) are mostly bad, small, and so densely crowded that without great attention to ventilation and cleanliness sickness is sure to prevail.

(3.) *Circle of Ottweiler.*—In the mining colonies lately established here the houses of the miners are neat and cheerful. The three royal coal-mines of Keinitz have three large sleeping-houses belonging to them, to accommodate 800 men. The Rheden Mine has two of these, for the accommodation of 400 men. The miners pay 1s. 6d. per month, for which they have a bed and towels, and the use of half a press. To enable miners to settle in the neighbourhood, the Miners' Union ("Knappschaftsverein"), has purchased 1,350 acres of land for founding a mining colony. It sells at cost price, or leases at a moderate rent, one-sixth of an acre of land to any one who will build a house upon it, and one-sixth of an acre, on the same terms, for a garden. Money for building purposes is also advanced at 4 per cent. interest, to be deducted from the wages, with a present of from 22*l*. 10s. to 30*l*. as a premium for building.

Among the working classes of Prussia the miners and iron-workers occupy an exceptional position, inasmuch as their welfare and interests are attended to by the Government officials who are appointed to superintend all the mines, iron-works, and salt-works of the kingdom. This class of the labouring population is animated by an honourable *esprit de corps* dating from the earliest times, and forming a singular exception to the egotistical tendencies prevalent amongst the working-classes of the present day. The great importance naturally attached to the conservation of so able and staunch a race of workmen as these miners and iron-workers has induced both the State and the private owners of the larger works to provide suitable dwellings for them, and to make such general provision for their comfort and well-being as to make their lot an enviable one in comparison with many of their fellow labourers. They seldom, however, succeed in amassing any considerable savings, and some of them emigrate from time to time to other countries where the mining interest is on a smaller scale than in Prussia. The miners and iron workers of Upper Silesia are almost exclusively Poles, and contrast unfavourably with the German workmen in their addiction to debauchery and dissipation, so much so that in many of the works where they are employed measures have been adopted for paying the weekly wages due to them to their wives, to prevent them from squandering their earnings instead of supporting their families.

By far the greatest portion of textiles are manufactured by the weavers in their own houses, with the assistance of the members of their families or of journeymen for large commercial houses and manufacturers. The latter supply the materials, and buy up the textiles at certain prices previously fixed upon. The large silk manufactories on the left bank of the Rhine, for example, are able to give employment with the necessary materials to the handloom weavers for several months at a time. A direct communication being established between the manufacturer and the weaver, the services of a middleman are not required. The weaver, as soon as he has finished his work, takes it to the manufacturer, and brings back with him a fresh supply of material. This class of weavers is tolerably well off. They are in possession of good looms, and are generally considered as sure to earn a decent livelihood. When the linen industry received its death-blow fifty years ago, most of the weavers of Middle Silesia turned their attention to cotton-weaving; but as they could not afford to purchase the new looms, they had to work on credit; and being completely at the mercy of the large manufacturing and commercial establishments by whom they were employed, were obliged to accept the lowest possible wages. Attempts have been made, apparently with small success, to draft those Silesian handloom weavers into other branches of industry and other occupations. Of the more important groups which constitute the working classes of Prussia, these weavers, numbering about 30,000, are undoubtedly the poorest, the worst fed, and, from their weak physical constitutions, the least capable of raising themselves unassisted above their present condition.

Foremen of works in factories, managers of printing-offices, foremen of mines, and other such like head men and overseers, employed in industrial establishments, are considered more in the light of *employés* than of workmen, and in disputes between the masters and the men they generally side with the former. This intermediate class is certainly one of importance and influence in the social and economical questions which are constantly arising between the representatives of capital and labour, and yet it is by no means treated with the consideration which it deserves. The reason is that there is always an abundance of educated men in the country who are only too glad to be able to obtain employment of this kind. The salaries paid to persons of this class are just sufficient to provide them with the means of living in tolerable comfort, but they are considered lower than what are paid to a similar class in every other country.

Porters, loaders, packers, and such-like labourers, who are employed to do heavy work of all kinds, whether for commercial and industrial establishments, or in seaports and inland towns, generally earn good and even high wages, as the great physical strength required for this sort of labour is rare enough to prevent the labour market from being overstocked. These people soon save a sufficient sum of money to enable them to set up an independent business as carriers, small shopkeepers, &c.

As regards wages, whenever the character of the work rises above mere coarse manual labour, and approximates more to that of the skilled labour of the artisan or manufacturer, the rates of wages rise to above 2s. 6d. a day. Miners employed on tunnel work are paid up to 3s. a day, and in the circle of Gorlitz a brickmaker and his wife can earn during the summer 3s. 9d. a day, and in the circle of Janir from 24s. to 30s. a week. For work coming within the category of skilled or art industry, and for work requiring more than common technical skill, wages rise to a progressively high standard, enabling the artisan to earn from 75*l*. to 90*l*. a year and upwards. The wages of modellers and enamellers in iron foundries, of smiths and carpenters in machine works, are from 3s. to 4s. 6d. a day.

Throughout nearly the whole of Prussia, artisans, journeymen, and apprentices work regularly in summer from 5 a.m. to 12, and from 1 p.m to 7, and even later, and in winter from daybreak sometimes from 6 a.m. to 8 or 9 in the evening. The hand-loom weaver frequently sits at his loom employed in monotonous labour for sixteen hours a day; and agricultural labourers have to work hard for twelve hours a day out of harvest time, and during harvest time fourteen hours.

Memorial of a Great Engineer.—Not till the church at Newchapel, North Staffordshire, is crumbling over the grave of James Brindley, has any disposition been manifested to worthily perpetuate the memory of the great engineer whose remains lie under an unpretending tomb-stone, inscribed, "In memory of James Brindley, of Turnhurst, engineer, who was interred here September 30th, 1772, aged 56." Many persons have thought, and with some reason, that the engineer's works constituted the most enduring monument of his fame. The North Staffordshire people are at length moving to secure a worthy monument to the fame of the great engineer. The old church at Newchapel is falling into ruin, besides being altogether too small for the demands made upon its resources, while the inhabitants of the district are principally of the mining class, and too poor to give much help towards the rebuilding of the edifice. A committee has therefore been formed to invite subscriptions.

WANDERINGS AND QUESTIONINGS IN ARCHITECTURE AND ART.

POETIC, RHETORICAL, AND LITERARY INSCRIPTIONS AS A MURAL DECORATION.*

IT would be in ecclesiastical, scholastic, and educational edifices, more especially the former, that the virtue and capability of this element of decoration would become most apparent. If the Koran furnished sentences worthy to embellish the beautiful halls of the Alhambra, and the Mahommetan palaces of Grenada and Seville, how much more would the Hebrew and Greek scriptures,—the divine utterances of which should blend well with those of art, which is essentially spiritual,—be found equal to the adornment of Christian places of worship? From these, passages could be drawn that would render the walls eloquent on the highest of all subjects, and call up the grandest and most affecting scenes, involving the "fate of worlds, the revolutions of heaven and of earth." In this class of edifice the most sacred branch of literature,—theology, the science of God,—may be made largely to contribute to the architectural excellence, both without and within; where its utterances would blend with and heighten the effect of the poetry and music of the service, of which they would seem an echo. Hitherto scarcely anything beyond the Decalogue,—a feature which, perhaps, attracts the eye more than any other, though already engraved on the memory of most people,—has found its way into Protestant places of worship. It is surely strange that texts, expressive of the peculiar genius and spirit of Christianity, should not have invariably accompanied it.

The aspiring character of a Gothic pile may be intensified by its being charged with passages striking in, as it were, with the aspiring principle,—words which by their pathos and solemnity, their sublimity and pregnancy, would wrap it in a cloud of glorious visions, and lend the wings of morning to the soul of the devout worshipper. They are to be found in the Psalms of David, in the Prophets, and New Testament, and even in the writings of Milton, in some parts of which are met with bursts of devotional and lyric rapture which, to use his own language, seem "a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies."

Among the future decorations bestowed on St. Paul's Cathedral, if the stone will bear the chisel, might be, I think, passages from the Greek Testament, occupying the entire of the lower frieze; which, to use a Scripture simile, would put a new song into its mouth. It would wed to the grand music of its architecture the most sacred melodies of mind, and shed a more holy influence around it. To both the eye and imagination, probably, Hebrew and Greek sentences would have a greater charm than English or Latin. They would have a greater air of mystery,—a legitimate object in art, and would form a loftier element of decoration from being in the original and more sacred languages. The objection of their not being readable by all might be obviated by the publication of translations, or by their being repeated in other parts of the edifice in the vernacular.

To come to ordinary street architecture: I conceive that even the necessary inscriptions of a shop front, as the name and profession of its keeper, might be rendered a more interesting feature than it usually is at present. Such inscriptions ought to be made the chief decorative feature; and to afford ample and proper space for them should be the guiding principle of the design; which would render it a means of diversity of character to the streets. How far inscriptive matter, beyond what is demanded by business, is applicable to shops or dwelling-houses, I will not say. But words there are lying mute in books which, in the dullest neighbourhoods of our large cities, would open up the bright realms of fancy and imagination to the inhabitants, or, what is better, awaken in some of them salutary reflection, mingle with their minds, and perhaps sweeten their temper. I remember seeing an inscription engraved over a private house, expressive of its master's trust in Providence, in allusion to a particular event in his life, which certainly did not seem out of place, and was, I doubt not, a word of comfort and in season to many.

Exchanges, markets, and other places of trade and commerce, would be none the worse, I fancy, if their walls were made didactic by some maxims of wisdom and common sense, or of prudence and honesty.

To render inscriptions effective, greater attention should be paid than has yet been paid to the beauty of the alphabetic characters employed, and to symmetrical arrangement and accompaniment. They should be so disposed in ornamental panels as not to interfere with, but rather enhance, any essential artistic quality, as harmony of form, unity and breadth of light and shade, which assuredly is not a difficult matter. All this can be done in England, because it has been done in Spain, by the Mahommedans, the study of whose works there and elsewhere by architects is perhaps the best suggestion that could be made on this head.

That people combined their beautiful inscriptions, in the Arabian and Cufic characters with their arabesque ornaments, and by them not only expressed their religious faith, and called up the romantic creations of "Araby the blest," but enhanced the beauty of their architecture. In their works they became features of immense value in an artistic point of view,—as were also the hieroglyphic inscriptions of the Egyptians.

The earnest introduction of inscriptions into architecture would give an impulse to the design and adaptation of ornamental alphabets. Their capability of pleasing the eye is not to be judged of by the effect of inscriptions on Roman buildings, where they are too often a disfigurement; because it is evident the Romans took no pains whatever to render them agreeable to the eye; and only designed them to convey information to posterity. They could probably be made as harmonious—as suitable to their place,—by their linear character, or direction of their lines, as the Contest of the Centaurs and Lapithæ on the metopes of the Parthenon.

Of the Sigean inscriptions, in the most ancient Greek characters, relating to the buildings of Athens, among the Elgin marbles, I have not sufficient recollection to speak; but they might possibly be suggestive on this subject.

It may be thought by some of the more practical readers of the *Builder* that I have given too much rein to my fancy in this essay, and been led by her into some extravagance of suggestion. But I have predicated nothing of inscriptions beyond what they were to the people just mentioned; and what they were in their hands they may become to us, who have a higher and purer source from which to draw them,—an almost boundless source, for it is an entire kingdom of the mind's empire, the whole realm of literature, by means of which the immortal accents of poesy become blended with the frozen music of architecture,—poesy one of the chief instruments for the refinement and exaltation of society. Any kind of literary matter so far intellectualises a piece of architecture; it puts more mind into it, and makes it speak more distinctly than it otherwise could. But, by means of poetry, we may leaven it with the effusions of the very highest minds, and thrill it with the spirit of the sublimest human productions.

By means of inscriptions can we not make stones "cry out," and preach sermons in a more literal and distinct manner than Shakspeare dreamt of, or meant by the words I allude to? Or would there be half as much hyperbole indulged in, in saying of a house, according to the character of its inscriptions, that it rejoiced or sorrowed, or that it was imbued with wisdom and learning, as we frequently find in the Oriental poets when speaking of inanimate objects of nature? The Hebrew writers, for example, make the little hills to "clap their hands."

They would give to a building a more interesting and intellectual air, even where, from some cause, they could not be read, and touch the imagination more than any decoration of unmeaning or geometrical form, as they must suggest the idea of something higher than the eye could perceive.

Let me ask the reader who may think these suggestions fanciful, just to look around him in London or any other of our large towns, and observe how many structures this luminous and inexpensive element of decoration would have improved or half redeemed from failure of due architectural effect; how it would have clothed the naked, filled the empty, varied the monotonous, given interest to the uninteresting, and additional life, expression and sentiment, and power over the imagination to all. It would, I think, have more or less benefited such edifices as Somerset House, St. Paul's Cathedral, the National Gallery, the Post Office, the British Museum, many of the Pall-mall club-houses, the Leeds Town Hall, the Liverpool St. George's Hall, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Royal Institution, Manchester, and most buildings in Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., in the Neo-Classic style, in all of which naked pediments, friezes, and panels are a crying defect.

The British Museum it would half redeem from its magnificent monotony, and make sublimely vocal. Poetic, historic, and literary passages might be engraved on its long empty friezes, which would be like a zone of radiant light to it. By this means, though a new building, it might be invested with much of the interest which only attaches to old ones, and made almost equally potent with an old one to conjure to the mental eye the deeds of renowned men and events of history; and so be brought more into keeping and harmony with its rich historic contents,—the precious gems and pearls of antiquity within, which ought to give voice and eloquence to their architectural casket. St. George's Hall, which is greatly in want of sculpture, particularly over its large eastern portico, which, I fear, it will never get, could have words inscribed on its friezes, such as would kindle the imagination of the spectator to clothe it with more than sculpture could have bestowed, and wake around it visions of unseen and ideal being.

Some buildings in London could be pointed out of the triumphal-arch type, with features, such as attic order, panels, &c., that appear designed for inscription, and have no meaning whatever without them.

Passing by the pediment, which, as the brow or forehead of a building, ought to be its most intellectual feature,—that fullest of thought,—bare friezes give a naked, empty, unfinished look, which no building of any importance should wear. A naked frieze is almost as bad as a piece of bare canvas left in the middle of a picture.

Though I have chiefly referred, in illustration of my remarks, to trabeated edifices, yet I do not deem inscriptions more applicable to Classic structures than to Gothic ones, which generally present as many and suitable fields for them in the shape of panels, spandrels, gables, and gablets, and might have been designed for yielding more. Their adoption into modern Gothic design would assist the architects in giving increased interest and individuality to their works, which might be expected to present more diversity of character than they do, and less family likeness and resemblance to their Mediæval grandparents; on which, applied with earnestness and true artistic feeling, inscriptions would, I conceive, be a step in advance.

I have only to add that the objection that their more extensive use would be casting pearls before swine, and render literature and poetry too common, would apply equally against schemes for general education,—the diffusion of popular literature, and against printing itself.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

* See p. 605, *ante*.

PROPOSED MUSEUM IN THE EAST END OF GLASGOW.

AT the last meeting of the Glasgow Town Council, Preceptor Macdonald, in moving the Parks Committee minutes, referred to a portion of them touching on the expansion and development of the Kelvin-grove Industrial Museum in the west end of the city, which was now very seriously impeded by want of accommodation for additional specimens. Unless the present exhibition space were largely increased there would soon be no alternative but to decline further gifts of articles and offers of loan collections, and he suggested that it should be remitted to the committee to prepare a report on the subject of accommodation at the Museum.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Lord Provost Bain asked whether it would not be a wise thing to have duplicates of the specimens for the purpose of starting an Industrial Museum in the east end of the city. Having alluded to the need of such a place in the busy and populous eastern district, his lordship said the Improvement Trust purchased some time ago what was known as the old Bridgeton Bleaching Green, and the money paid for it was the property of the feuars of Bridgeton. It was then lodged in the bank to be drawn by the parties interested, or by the authority of the Court of Session. The funds now amounted to 2,591*l.*, and he believed there was little doubt that the feuars would give that sum for the purpose of forming the nucleus of an Industrial Museum in the east end. Should this be agreed upon they could, when going to Parliament, perhaps, for a Bill to erect new municipal buildings,

as was proposed, or for some other purpose, get a clause inserted sanctioning the proceeding. For himself he should willingly give a subscription towards the object of equal amount to the one he gave for the establishment of the Museum in the west end, and he believed there were plenty of gentlemen in Glasgow who would gladly do the same.

Mr. Morrison, among other members, spoke in support of the Lord Provost's suggestion, which seemed to be heartily approved of, and the minutes were confirmed in the usual way.

THE MICROSCOPE AS A CERAMIC TEST.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Science, M. Daubrée communicated some particulars of an application of the microscope to archæological inquiry, which promises to prove of considerable utility in such investigations, and to afford a valuable method of detecting spurious antiques. The investigators were MM. Fouqué and De Cassac, and the problem to be solved was whether certain vases found in the Greek island of Santorin, in 1867, in some prehistoric dwellings, buried beneath the thick deposit of pumice, had been manufactured on the spot or were of foreign make. Very thin laminæ, cut from the vases, and placed under the microscope, revealed the following facts:—

1. That the material of the vases contained the elements of the terrass and trachytic lavas of submarine origin which are common in the south-western portion of the island of Santorin.

2. That it also contained fragments of labradorite and augite, which are very common in all three islands of the Santorin group.

3. Also, traces of obsidianic *débris*, which are common in the pumice-beds of the south part of Santorin.

4. Also, fragments of marble and micacious schist identical with those forming the mass of the Great St. Elie, in Santorin.

5. Also, minute grains of quartz, crystals of monoclinic and triclinic feldspar, augite, hornblende, &c., embedded in the terrass of which the vases were principally composed.

6. Also various foramenifera, diatoms, and sponges. The cavities of the foramenifera were filled with opal, calcite, or limonite.

These peculiarities were observable in the smallest lamina subjected to the microscope. They were equally characteristic of the coarser pottery, and of that of finer grain and texture. None of the vases showed any vestiges of anorthite, which is very common in the northern part of the island. The foramenifera, diatoms, and sponges in them were identical with those found in the terrass of the south side of the island; but much more abundant, and in better preservation.

From which facts the observers concluded:—

1. That the pottery in question, coarse and fine, without exception, was made in the island.

2. That it was made of earth, from a bottom to which the tide had access, and which was also open to a fresh-water deposit of *detritus* from the rocks of the south end of the island.

3. That the site of the manufacture must now be covered by the sea, as no spot in Santorin at present completely fulfils the above conditions. The bed was probably in a valley lying between the south coast of the island, and a large volcanic cone, occupying an area which now is covered by the remains of its base. There is independent geological evidence of the former existence of such a valley opening down to the westward, opposite the islet of Aspronisi. Here evidently was obtained the material of which the vases were made.

4. The pottery must have been sun-dried, and at a very moderate temperature, as the fragments of marble are in nowise altered.

It will be seen that MM. Fouqué and De Cassac have worked out the problem very completely. The important aid rendered by the microscope in the study of rocks is becoming daily more recognised, and there is no good reason why it should not prove equally valuable in archæological inquiries.

Victoria (Philosophical) Institute.—The Rev. Isaac Taylor read a paper on the History of Alphabets before this Society on Monday evening, at the Rooms of the Society of Arts. The paper was illustrated by numerous diagrams, and was followed by an interesting archæological discussion. Twenty-four new members were elected, after which refreshments were served in the museum.

TIMELY DISCOVERY OF A DANGEROUS CHURCH ROOF.

The roof of St. Walburgh's Roman Catholic Church, at Preston, one of the largest ecclesiastical edifices in the town, with accommodation for upwards of 2,000 persons, has just been discovered to be in a very dangerous condition, and altogether unsafe. The church has only been built within the comparatively short period of twenty years, and almost up to the time when the discovery was made the church was believed to be in a perfectly substantial condition, but it now appears that when it was built some of the materials used were of a very inferior description, and never ought to have been sanctioned. Mr. Garlick, the borough engineer of Preston, states that on making an examination of the roof he found it in a very shaky condition indeed, and he could not imagine how it had stood so long, for it might have come down *en masse* at any moment. He states that the joints in the woodwork had become loose, as also the bolts, whilst the whole of the timber from beginning to end was unsound. The rafters were too weak for the weight they had to bear, and showed several signs of cracking. On going on to the roof outside he found all the slates had become loose, and that what ought to have been mortar or cement had originally been nothing but clay and soil, and was now going to dust. On looking at the principals he discovered that all the pieces of timber which ran from one principal to another had given way several inches, and from these several defects the roof had lost its rigidity, and was now altogether dangerous. On Mr. Garlick making his report, he was instructed to make immediate temporary repairs, and at a meeting held last week it was determined at once to reconstruct the entire roof at a cost of 4,000*l*. At the meeting it was observed that Mr. Garlick's discoveries proved that the congregation had had a narrow escape from what might have been a dreadful calamity.

A SHAMEFUL ASSERTION.

The following letter recently received from Mr. Ruskin by a Liverpool gentleman has been sent to us. We have read it with sorrow and indignation:—

"Venice, 15th April, 1877.

My dear Sir,—It is impossible for any one to know the horror and contempt with which I regard modern restoration—but it is so great that it simply paralyses me in despair—and in the sense of such difference in all thought and feeling between me and the people I live in the midst of, almost makes it useless for me to talk to them. Of course, all restoration is accursed architects' jobbery, and will go on as long as they can get their filthy bread by such business.

But things are worse here than in England. You have little left there to lose: here, every hour is ruining buildings of inestimable beauty and historical value—simply to keep stone-lawyers at work. I am obliged to hide my face from it all, and work at other things, or I should die of mere indignation and disgust.—Ever truly yours, J. Ruskin.

Mr. Ruskin is, of course, at liberty to regard modern restoration with "horror and contempt," but he has no shadow of right to say that "all restoration is accursed architects' jobbery"; nor has he any right whatever to designate the earnings of honourable men in the exercise of an arduous and honourable profession as "their filthy bread." The gentleman who sends us the letter describes it as "highly characteristic." We are most unwilling to think so. We would much rather regard it as an exceptional mistake.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Norfolk and Norwich.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society was held at Norwich on the 6th inst. From the annual report and statement of accounts, we learn that the society has now completed thirty-one years of its work. The excursion of the past year was to Trowse Church; Kirby Bedon, with remains of two churches, one with an Early mixed tower; Framingham Pigot; Framingham Earl Church; Arminghall Church, and the old Hall, in the same parish; with some rich sculptures from different sources, and in different styles. The financial statement showed that the year commenced with 288*l*. 14*s*. in hand, that 88*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. had been received by subscriptions, 17*l*. 16*s*. 9*d*. by the sale of publications, and 3*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*. interest, making a total of 399*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*. After paying expenses of publishing "Transactions," there remained a balance in hand of 324*l*. 0*s*. 3*d*. The president (the Dean of Norwich) having been re-elected, made some observations on the relation of archæology to history, and the Rev. C. R. Manning, hon. secretary, read a paper contributed by Mr. Mackenzie, on "The Composition of the Colour used in Mediæval Painting on Wood," illustrated by figures representing the Virgin and Child found in Shimpling Church.

Kent. — The Kent Archæological Society purpose opening their meeting on August 1st, at Ramsgate. The head-quarters will be at Margate, where the day's proceedings end on the first day. A museum will be opened in some large room at Margate, and the dinner will also take place in that town. It is expected that Earl Amherst (the president) will attend.

NEW BANKING PREMISES.

Barnard Castle.—Messrs. J. Backhouse & Co., bankers, of Darlington, are about to erect new banking premises at Barnard Castle, from the designs of Mr. G. G. Hoskins, whose buildings for the same firm at Sunderland, Bishop Auckland, Middlesbrough, and Thirsk we have already noticed. Besides the addition and improvement architecturally this building will make in the principal part of the town, it will effect a great improvement by widening the end of Newgate-street, one of the principal approaches to the main thoroughfare, and which, considering its direct course between the town and the museum just completed as a memorial to the late Mr. Bowes, will, it is thought, ultimately become only second in importance to the High-street itself.

Elgin.—New buildings for the Royal Bank of Scotland have just been completed in High-street, Elgin, opposite the Plainstones. Messrs. Peddie & Kinnear, of Edinburgh, are the architects. The front is of three lofty stories, with large windows and a projecting but comparatively flat roof, without gable-tops. The lower story is of masonry grooved into courses. The entrance to the bank in the centre of it has a pediment over it, the panel of which is richly carved. The second and third stories are of plain masonry. Each has a line of five large windows, those of the second story being surmounted by moulded canopies supported on consoles. The contractors were:—Mason, A. Allan; carpenter, J. Findlay; plasterer, D. Simpson; plumber, P. Mackenzie; slater, G. Ogilvie.

RUINOUS HOUSES.

At the Southwark Police-court, the South-Eastern Railway Company, as owners of several ruinous houses in Glasshouse-yard, Gravel-lane, Borough, were summoned before Mr. Partridge, by Mr. Napier, on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works, for refusing and neglecting to secure the walls and other portions of the buildings, which for some time past have been in a dangerous state.

Mr. Napier said that these and a number of other small houses in Glasshouse-yard were purchased by the South-Eastern Railway Company for an extension of their line to Cannon-street and elsewhere. These houses were not required after the tenants had left, and the company left them to the mercy of any one who liked to take possession. The consequence was they were soon crowded, chiefly by a low class of persons, who tore up the joists, pulled down stairs, doors, and window-frames, which they burnt to cook their provisions. The walls became so insecure that most of the tenants were compelled to leave. The company, however, took no means to secure them, and a few months ago a lad named Evans was killed by the falling of one of the walls.

Mr. Partridge asked if any one appeared on behalf of the company.

Mr. Napier replied in the negative. He understood that the property was leasehold, and the company had completely abandoned the property. The locality was, however, densely populated, and immediate steps should be taken to prevent further loss of life.

Mr. Partridge made the necessary orders for the work to be done within seven days.

ASTWOOD BANK (WORCESTERSHIRE) SEWERAGE.

At the last meeting of the Alcester Burial Sanitary Authority, the Clerk read a communication which had been received from the Local Government Board approving of the scheme of sewerage which was prepared by Mr. E. Pritchard, C.E., of Warwick. There has been considerable opposition to the proposed works, and at an adjourned inquiry held by Mr. S. J. Smith, C.E., an alternative scheme (prepared by Mr. Morton, a contractor, of Nuneaton) was submitted, but was rejected by the inspector.

WATER COMPANIES: THEIR POWERS AS TO BREAKING UP ROADS.

EDGWARE HIGHWAY BOARD *v.* COLNE VALLEY WATER COMPANY.

In this case an order was obtained by the plaintiffs from Vice-Chancellor Hall, restraining the defendants, their servants, or agents, until the 7th inst., from breaking up or opening roads, or portions of the roads, mentioned in a notice which had been given to the defendants, and within the power of the Board, for the purpose of laying down their pipes, &c., until they had delivered proper plans of the proposed works. The motion came on again on the 7th inst.

There was no question between the parties as to the facts, and the object of the suit was to obtain the construction by the court of the Act of Parliament which conferred its power on the company. The Act in question was the 10th & 11th Vict., cap. 17; and the principal sections in dispute were the 28th and following sections. The 28th section conferred on the "undertakers" (the company), under certain superintendence, powers to break up and open the roads, sewers, drains, and tunnels, and lay their pipes, conduits, &c., or for the purpose of repairing the same. The 30th section provided that, before the undertakers opened or broke up any street, bridge, sewer, drain, or tunnel, they should give to the persons under whose control and management the same might be, or to their clerk, surveyor, or other officer, notice in writing of their intention to open or break up the same not less than three clear days before beginning such work, except in a case of emergency arising from defects in the pipes or other works. Notice was given on the 30th of May. On the 31st of May there was an answer sent requiring them not to open the roads until the plans should be submitted to the plaintiffs. The question was whether the plaintiffs were right in requiring such plans, or whether, in fact, the defendants had complied with the requisition by giving a specification of the roads intended to be opened without showing in what particular part of the roads they proposed to lay the pipes.

The defendants contended that in the course of their proposed works they might come across other pipes or obstructions which might necessitate a deviation from their intended course, and that by the powers conferred on the company by the Act of Parliament they were authorised to deviate. They submitted that the requisition that a "plan" should be delivered, as provided by the Act of Parliament, was satisfied by the specification which had been given to the plaintiff.

The Vice-Chancellor granted the injunction, holding that the defendants were bound to submit for the approval of the plaintiffs a plan or description of the mode and manner in which they proposed to carry on their works. Although they had delivered a specification, they were required by the plaintiffs to deliver a plan, and their duty was then to have sent a plan. If the plaintiffs did not approve of such plan, the defendants were empowered by the Act to take the matter before the justices, who would have decided the case.

Injunction granted till further order.

DEFECTIVE WORK.

WOODIWISS *v.* SHARPE.

The plaintiff in this case (heard in the Derby County Court the other day, before Mr. W. F. Woodforde, judge), Mr. George Woodiwiss, builder, of Derby, brought this action to recover 14*l.* 9s. 6d., balance of account for work, labour, and materials of seven houses in Bateman-street, Litchurch.

Mr. Sharpe, builder, of Cross-street, Nottingham, was the defendant, and he brought a counter claim for 26*l.* 0s. 8d.

It was stated that the defendant contracted to do the work at seven houses in Bateman-street, at 9*l.* per house, but it was alleged to have been so badly done that the plaintiff had to take down a quantity of the woodwork which had been fixed, and to complete the job himself. For this work he charged 84*l.* 0s., which was 21*l.* 0s. more than the original contract.

Mr. Sheffield, architect, a clerk of the works, and other persons, were called to describe the defective nature of the work performed by the plaintiff's men, and it was also shown that while it was proceeding a telegram was sent to the defendant, who was at Nottingham, requesting him to come over. He did so by the first train, and it was alleged that after he had had an interview with the plaintiff's clerk of the works, he suggested that the plaintiff should finish the job.

On behalf of the defendant, witnesses, including joiners who had done the work, were called. They alleged that a portion of timber supplied to them by the plaintiff was green, and that in consequence of the plastering not being done and the wind blowing upon it, the woodwork got out of plumb, and was considered unsatisfactory. No blame was to be attached to the workmanship, the whole of it being due to the timber not being properly seasoned.

After a long hearing, the Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

Finsbury.—On the 9th inst., a new church was opened in Finsbury-avenue, close to Finsbury-square, at the rear of the Broad-street Terminus, and was declared by the Archdeacon of London, Bishop Piers Claughton, to be dedicated to St. Agatha. The church is in the Early English style, and has underneath it a set of schoolrooms, which raise it above the surrounding houses. It is capable of seating about 300, and is creditable to the architect, Mr. Hugh R. Gough. The cost of the new church and schools, including the purchase of the site (for which 1,000*l.* have still to be raised), is 6,000*l.*, and 500*l.* are still due on the fittings.

TOBIN'S PATENTS.

RUSTLEY *v.* TOBIN.

In this case, recently, the defendant made application, before Vice-Chancellor Malins, that the statement of the claim of plaintiff might be struck out, as being vague.

The plaintiff's action was for setting aside an agreement to purchase the defendant's patent rights in an invention for ventilating rooms, on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation. The misrepresentation alleged against the defendant was the numerous infringements of the patent which have taken place in different parts of England, which the defendant must have known of, but did not communicate to the plaintiff; also that there had been patents of a similar nature to defendant's previously to his patent being taken out.

Defendant submitted that these statements were not specific, and therefore should be struck out.

The plaintiff contended that there was no necessity to specify the misrepresentation, as the defendant must know what representation he made.

His lordship directed the statements of the plaintiff to be amended by specifying the misrepresentation.

TRADE UNION DICTATION.

An instance of dictation on the part of a trade union has just occurred at Chorley. A builder and joiner in that town was last week sued in the local County-court for refusing to carry out an agreement into which he had entered to teach an apprentice his trade. It appears that although the indenture of apprenticeship between the defendant and the lad had been mutually executed some time ago, the workmen in the defendant's employ demanded his discharge and the breaking of the agreement, on the plea that the apprentice was "above fifteen years of age." The men threatened to strike if their demands were not complied with, whereupon the defendant yielded, and broke the agreement with the apprentice by discharging him. At the trial the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 10*l.* damages, but expressed their sympathy with the defendant, whose difficulty, they stated, had been caused by the threats of the workmen.

THE DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

SIR,—It would appear that, after the lapse of some three years, the committee of taste now proposes to proceed with the decoration of St. Paul's by filling the dome of the cathedral with mosaics, after the fashion of that of St. Peter's, at Rome, and, as it is stated in the announcement of the committee's purpose, "according to the wishes of Wren." Now, sir, from all that I can gather, the wishes of Wren were vague on this point. The ornamental carvings of the cathedral show that his taste in decorative matters was defective. Sir Christopher, unfortunately, never visited Italy. But, *primâ facie*, we have very decided grounds on which to rest our argument for not imitating the decorations in the dome of St. Peter's, in the most important fact, that as the architect himself did not desire to slavishly imitate the exterior of St. Peter's, neither would he have wished, if he were at all consistent, that the decorators to come after him should pursue a diametrically opposite course with regard to the interior. Wren meant his Protestant cathedral to be representative, and as such distinct from the Roman fane. I conceive, then, that to follow the decorations of the dome of St. Peter's would be inconsistent and contrary to Wren's wishes. Besides, all painters who have studied mural decoration know that the decoration of the dome of St. Peter's is one of the worst features, if not the very worst, of all the decorations in the interior of that edifice.

It does not appear to be generally known that there is extant a very large engraving of the interior of St. Paul's, which was executed by Wm. Emmett during Wren's life, and doubtless under that eminent architect's supervision. In this engraving there are actual indications of decorations. Figures of the Evangelists are etched in the spandrels below the dome. In two of these spandrels, in the cathedral, mosaics have been recently placed; and as no mural decorations whatever existed in St. Paul's at the time this engraving was executed, I think we may safely conclude that these "indications" must have been introduced either at the suggestion of, or by the permission of, Wren. But in the dome of the engraving there is not the slightest hint at mosaic decorations, unless some feeble arabesques be intended as such. The dome in this engraving is represented panelled, and as I suppose it originally existed, till the panelling was filled up and levelled to receive Sir James Thornhill's paintings.

The reaches above the eye in public building are doubtless those in which mosaic,—if thi imperfect method of art be used at all,—should be placed; but let us have designs well proportioned to the edifice, and not colossi like the saints in the dome of St. Peter's. The iconography of Thornhill is admirably adapted to the dome. It only requires better art in the figure subjects, with colour and the use of gold, to make it a fine piece of decoration, and this without disturbing to any considerable extent what has in a measure passed unchallenged for more than a century.

W. CAVE THOMAS.

CHELSEA HALL AND CLUB ASSOCIATION.

The new premises of this institution in the Fulham-road were opened on the 13th of June by Mrs. M'Garell, a lady known for her exertions in promoting Working Men's Clubs. The site and a large hall were the gift of Mr. C. J. Freake, who has been a good friend to the Club, and the new rooms just added adjoin the hall, and consist of cellarage and kitchen accommodation in the basement; a large room, with private room attached, for letting to friendly societies, bar and caterer's rooms adjoining, on the ground-floor; a reading-room, 30 ft. square, a strangers' room and library, on the first-floor; and a billiard-room with two tables, and a bagatelle-table, on the second-floor. The roof is open-timbered, with a large lantern-light in the centre. Lavatory accommodation is provided on every floor; the soil-pipe is carried up above the roof, with ventilating-cowl. A lift is provided, with speaking-tubes attached throughout the whole height of the building, communicating with the kitchen in the basement, with the bar on the ground floor, and with the passages on the upper floors. The cost of the additions has been about 2,500*l.* The elevation towards Fulham-road is in the Italian style, with pressed red brick facings, cornices, and enrichments.

The architect was Mr. Alexander Payne, and the builder Mr. J. H. Brass.

The club was founded about seven years ago; there are about 600 members. The Association is registered as a limited liability company, with shares of 1*l.* each,—a great many of the members being shareholders; the shares are being rapidly taken up, and yielded a dividend last year of 7½ per cent.

The entrance-fee to the club is 2s. 6d.; and the annual subscription 5s. for shareholders and 10s. for non-shareholders.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

On the 11th inst. the first school erected by the Board in the city of Westminster was publicly opened at a meeting presided over by the chairman, Sir Charles Reed, and at which were present the divisional members and other gentlemen. The building is situated in the Horseferry-road, near the Gaslight Company's office, and consists of a single block four stories in height, in the usual "Queen Anne" style of architecture, having entrances from the road and also from Romney-street. The basement is devoted to a covered playground and caretaker's rooms, the ground floor to the infants, first floor to girls, and top floor to boys, each department having school and two class rooms, with ample cloakrooms and lavatories, separate staircases, &c. There are ample playgrounds and good sanitary arrangements. The accommodation is for 192 boys, 192 girls, 247 infants—631 in all, and the total cost of the building amounted to 6,930*l.* 1s. 1d. The purchase of the land amounted to 10,254*l.* 18s. 6d., making a combined cost of 17,184*l.* 19s. 7d., or a total cost per head of 27*l.* 1s. 7d. The architect was Mr. E. R. Robson, and the contractor Mr. Jerrard, of Lewisham, Mr. Jefferson being the clerk of works. At the conclusion of the meeting (by the kindness of the chairman of managers, Mr. G. T. Miller), a selection of sacred music was performed under the direction of Mr. E. Sibson, in which Miss Edith Wrenn, Miss Cattermole, Mr. W. H. Monk, Mr. F. A. Bridge, and other professional vocalists, took part, together with a choir of about thirty voices selected from the Board teachers.

The Victoria Dwellings Association.—Mr. Walter, M.P., as chairman, and the Earl of Beaconsfield, will open the first block of buildings completed by this Association, on this, Saturday, June 23rd, at five o'clock. The dwellings adjoin Battersea Park, next the Suspension Bridge.

SOME THEATRICAL COMPLAINTS.

SIR,—As all matters of art come within your scope, the art of amusing, probably, may be included. What I now particularly wish to show is, how the slave Fashion carries people thoughtlessly on, whether in dress or in amusements. It is rather distressing to Non-Fashion to see how Fashion is pleased, and laughs at such ridiculous verbiage as is constantly used for the delectation of the public. Take, for instance, the interview between *De Brass* and the lawyer in "A Regular Fix," now being performed at the Haymarket Theatre to crowded houses. The fashionable actor (against whom nothing can be said) has to give utterance to such idiotic sentences as never could be uttered by one who is supposed to be educated and have his senses about him, to get out of the fix he is in, and such as no person of sense could vociferously laugh at and enjoy. But Fashion thinks otherwise. Unless the teaching of the School Board schools, and other schools supposed to impart sense to the rising generation, be wasted, the present children will hereafter blush with shame when they learn what senseless rubbish tickled the risibilities of their parents.

It is as ridiculous and tiresome to listen to as it is difficult to conceive for one moment, that any sane person with ears and eyes open, could consider as one and the same person *Lesurques* and *Dubosc*, as placed upon the stage of the Lyceum. After many representations, some one has perceived this, for the *Graphic* of last Saturday says,—"Mr. Irving now represents the wicked *Dubosc* with the necessary shade more of resemblance to his amiable double." Goodness knows, none too soon! Why not have done so at first? No two persons could have been more distinct than those he first presented. My impression is that *Dubosc* was intended to be more of a *Claude Du Val* than the disreputable being shown on the stage.

Touching upon a previous note of mine as to scenery, permit me to ask,—Is there no one, even at the Haymarket, who is able to perceive the improbable position of the door and window in the scene used for "A Regular Fix"? If the characters made their entries and exits the reverse way to what they now do, it would partly remove the defect as well as the notion that they are about to take a header into the street and fall upon the bailiff who is supposed to be against the lamp-post watching for *De Brass*.

The discomfort of our theatres (which deserves more notice than at the end of a letter) is something remarkable. The misery the public has to submit to in the upper boxes at the Haymarket really requires the interference of some responsible party, especially if it be necessary to encourage people to keep their tempers as well as to keep the peace. Omnibuses and cabs are licensed to hold a certain number of bodies; why should not theatres, which are also licensed, be restricted in the same manner, according to the area appropriated to the public?

Y.

THE CORPORATION OF WOLVERHAMPTON AND THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

REMOVAL OF THE COMPANY'S LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

THE Great Western Railway Company are, it is stated, about to take a step which will in all probability have a very prejudicial effect upon the trade of Wolverhampton. For several years past the company have had extensive locomotive engine and carriage works at Wolverhampton, employing about 1,200 workmen, whose weekly wages amount to about 2,000*l*. It appears that the directors have resolved upon removing these works from Wolverhampton and transferring them to Swindon, owing chiefly to a misunderstanding which has recently taken place between themselves and the Wolverhampton Corporation. It seems that a few years ago the Great Western Railway Company gave to the Corporation a quantity of land, on a portion of which they constructed a street. This land, together with the street, the Corporation have just sold to the London and North Western Company for 10,000*l*., and on the land so purchased the North Western Company are about to erect works and buildings which it appears will materially interfere with the working of the Great Western Company's locomotive establishment, and they have in consequence determined to close the works, and extend their establishment at Swindon, where the manufacture of engines and carriages hitherto carried on at Wolverhampton will in future be continued. It is understood that the workmen who have been employed at the Wolverhampton establishment will as a body be transferred to Swindon. The Great Western Company consider that the Wolverhampton Corporation have treated them unfairly in selling to the London and North Western Company land which they (the Great Western Company) recently made them a present of.

ARCHITECTS' ACTIONS.

PHILLIPS *v.* JENNER.

SIR,—A report of the above case having appeared in your paper, I trust you will, in justice to myself, allow the enclosed also to appear in your next issue, and I can only add that a grosser case of injustice was never perpetrated towards an individual than the decision of the Judge of the County Court in my case.

HENRY PHILLIPS,
An Architect of Twenty-five years' Experience.

PHILLIPS *v.* JENNER.

It will be recollected that this was an action brought by me against Mr. Jenner to recover my fees as architect and surveyor in respect to his property in Wells-street, Camberwell, and that his Honour, Mr. Pitt Taylor, after hearing counsel, went off the bench and viewed the property himself, and on his return stated that he had come to the conclusion that I had not performed my duty in an efficient manner as an architect, consequently I had not earned my fees, and gave a verdict for the defendant.

At this time two actions were pending in the High Court of Justice,—one by Mr. William Everitt, the builder who did the work under my superintendence at Wells-street, for the amount of the balance due to him from Mr. Jenner, and also an action brought by Mr. Jenner against me for damages for negligence as architect. These two actions were referred by the Judge to Master Kaye, and I beg to enclose copies of the two certificates, showing the award, the matter having been placed in the hands of the surveyor of the court (Mr. Gardner).

Mr. Pitt Taylor, no doubt, is a good judge of law, but he does not appear to be so good a judge of 'bricks and mortar' as might be desired. Had the matter been referred by him to a competent man, I have no doubt the verdict would have been in my favour.

HENRY PHILLIPS.

In the High Court of Justice, Common Pleas Division.

EVERITT *v.* JENNER.

In pursuance of the order of reference made in this action by me, I certify that there is due in this action from the defendant to the plaintiff, the sum of 45*l*.

And I direct that the defendant do pay the costs of the reference.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1877.

(Signed) JOSEPH KAYE,
One of the Masters of the High Court of Justice.

In the High Court of Justice, Common Pleas Division.

JENNER *v.* PHILLIPS.

In pursuance of the order of reference made in this action by me, I certify that there is nothing due from the defendant to the plaintiff.

And I direct that the plaintiff do pay the costs of the reference.

Dated 1st day of June, 1877.

(Signed) JOSEPH KAYE,
One of the Masters of the High Court of Justice.

PATHWAY IN THE STRAND.

SIR,—Some short time since a letter in a daily contemporary noticed what is at present more or less of a general public inconvenience, and in the not far distant future will be an increasing one. There is a facility just at this moment of doing something in the matter which will not be the case afterwards. The allusion is to the foot pavement commencing at the crossing at the north end of what is left of Northumberland-street, and [sweeping round the south ride of Trafalgar-square till reaching the direct line of Northumberland-avenue. The width is even now unsuitable to the comfort of foot-passengers,—one may almost say restricting those passing in opposite directions to move in single file. The crowd or block of persons is also much increased by those intending to avail themselves of the many omnibuses incessantly passing, who wait about here as a sure place to hail them readily. Again, too, the vehicles of all descriptions in the road throw the liquid mud on to the foot pavement, and when of such a width as the one in question, there is no avoiding it, the footpath being sometimes coated over entirely pretty thickly,—a satisfaction, perhaps, to the shoeblack boys, but much the reverse to the pedestrian.

The public at large have to thank you for much, both "Utile" as well as "Dulce," and the obligation would be increased in the former case were you to obtain an increased latitude for the foot traffic at the particular point above mentioned. It should be gained from the unoccupied ground at the back, the great traffic of vehicles of every description now fully occupying the roadway.

SPES.

AS TO TAKING OUT QUANTITIES.

AT the Marylebone County Court, last week, the case of Brown *v.* Ellis was heard before Mr. Serjeant Wheeler, in which the plaintiff, a surveyor, carrying on business in St. John's Wood, sued the defendant, a private gentleman, residing in the same locality, to recover the sum of 40*l*. odd for work and labour done under the following circumstances:—

Mr. George Rolfe, a builder, said that the defendant instructed him to carry out some alterations at his private residence in St. John's Wood, the quantities for which were taken out by the plaintiff. Subsequently, however, the defendant altered his mind, and the alterations were not carried out on the original plan. After much trouble witness recovered his charges, and now the present action was brought by the plaintiff to recover his from the defendant.

In reply to the learned Judge, witness said there was no written contract, but merely a verbal order to take out the quantities; but it was the invariable custom that, although the builder instructed a surveyor to take out the quantities, the person employing the builder should pay the surveyor's charges, and he could prove the custom by two witnesses in court.

Mr. Willis, a builder, said it was the invariable custom that the surveyor's charges should be paid by the builder's employers; or if the original plan was deviated from, or even the works were abandoned altogether, the surveyor's fees were always charged to whoever employed the builder. This being the case for the plaintiff,

Mr. Williams, who appeared as solicitor for the defendant, urged that his client could in no way be rendered liable, as he never knew the plaintiff, had never seen him till this day, had never been applied to for or agreed to pay any money, and he was only surprised to see the plaintiff's item in the builder's account.

After Mr. Williams had called the defendant, who corroborated his statements, the Judge considered the plaintiff clearly entitled to recover, as there was evidence before the Court that it was the custom in the building trade for surveyors' fees to be charged for in the builder's account. In this case the defendant would not pay them in the builder's account; and as the surveyor had thought fit to bring the action himself, he (the Judge) considered him entitled to a verdict in his favour, more especially so as the defendant had brought no professional witness to support his case.

*** We should be afraid to advise any surveyor in the same position as the plaintiff to take the course the plaintiff took.

PARK, GATESHEAD.

SIR,—In the *Builder* of June 9th I find a paragraph on the new public park at Gateshead; and it is there stated that "on either side of the promenade the ground has been laid out under the direction of Mr. Heath, of London, landscape gardener." Allow me to inform you that everything that has been done at this park has been from my plans or directions, and that no such gentleman as you name is known there. Mr. Bower, C.E., the Borough Engineer, has been good enough to take charge of the execution of my plans, and Mr. Lindsay, formerly gardener to Mr. Wailes, has continued the superintendence of the alterations and additions to the park.

Birkenhead. EDWARD KEMP.

CHURCH-BUILDING NEWS.

Murton.—The new Church of the Holy Trinity, Dalton-le-Dale, near Murton, Durham, has been consecrated. It has been erected to supply the wants of the mining population of that part of the parish where Murton Colliery is situated, at a cost of 4,130*l*. The architect is Mr. Robinson Fowler, architect to the Dean and Chapter of Durham; and Messrs. Robson & Son, Durham, have been the contractors.

Elvington.—The new Church of the Holy Trinity, Elvington, near York, was recently consecrated by the Archbishop of the diocese. It consists of a nave, with an arcade of four arches, a lean-to aisle on the north side, and a chancel with roof continuous with that of the nave, and terminating in a polygonal apse. On the north side of the chancel is a good-sized vestry, forming a transept. The tower forms a porch to the north aisle, and is finished with a wooden belfry-stage, and a wooden-framed spire, covered with oak shingles. The arches of the nave are of brick, with caps and bases of Tadcaster stone, and shafts of Dumfries red stone. The external walling is in random-coursed work of Bradford stone. The roof is covered with slates, with red ridges, and is open-timbered, ceiled between the rafters. Accommodation is made for about 300 persons. The church has been erected from plans by Mr. W. White, F.S.A.; and Messrs. J. Keswick & Son, York, have carried out the whole of the works, except the plumbing and glazing, which was done by Mr. M. Varvill, also of York.

Bradbourn.—Bradbourn parish church has been re-opened, after partial restoration. The church is remarkable for the breadth and massiveness of its tower, and the walls of the entire structure are of a corresponding thickness. It was found upon examination that the north wall of the chancel had become so much out of the perpendicular that it was actually coming away from the east end, and was in danger of falling. This necessitated the re-building of the wall. When, however, the workmen began to take it

down, although the upper part, which was saturated with damp, was easily removed, yet the lower part was found to be so well put together that it was determined to underbuild it, and *only renew* the upper portion. A new organ chamber has been built out, and the whole of the interior walls of the church, with the exception of those of the south aisle, have been stripped of plaster, and, where necessary, renewed with fresh stone. The chancel has been re-fitted, and furnished with a stone reredos, inlaid with encaustic slabs. The lectern, lamp-standards, and altar-cloth were supplied by Messrs. Jones & Willis, of Birmingham. The entire alterations, designed by Mr. Robinson, architect, of Derby, have been carried out by Mr. Smith, builder, of Tissington.

Bangor (Flintshire).—On the 18th ult. the parish church of Bangor Monachorum, Flintshire, was re-opened, after restoration. The church is said to have been founded in the latter part of the second century. The present church dates from 1350, and having become dilapidated, has now been restored, at a cost of 3,100*l.*, exclusive of a new porch, pulpit, stained-glass window, and the organ-screen, all of which have been given. Mr. Douglas, Chester, was architect, and Mr. T. Hughes, Aldford, the contractor.

Bidborough.—Bidborough parish church was lately re-opened, after restoration and enlargement under the direction of Mr. Ewan Christian, at a cost of nearly 3,000*l.* The work has been executed by Mr. H. B. Wilson, builder, of Canterbury.

Skye.—The new parish church of Sleat, situated at Kilmore, two miles from Armadale Castle, has been opened. The church is modified Gothic in style, and is seated for 600 persons. The architect is Mr. John Mackenzie, Isle Ornsay, under whose personal oversight the building was erected, and the contractors are Mr. John Nicholson, mason and slater; Mr. Angus Macpherson, carpenter; Mr. John Mackintosh, plumber, all of Portree; and Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, plasterer, and Mr. D. Fraser, painter, both of Armadale. The old monumental slabs have been transferred from the old church to the new one.

Brigstock.—St. Andrew's Church, Brigstock, was re-opened on the 23rd ult., after restoration under the direction of Mr. R. Herbert Carpenter. The work done has embraced, as far as the exterior is concerned, the renewing of portions of the stonework and the repointing of it throughout, the repair of the roof, of the nave, and aisles, as well as of the parapets, most of which have had to be refixed. In the interior the work done is even more apparent. The body of the church has been re-seated with open seats of varnished pitch pine, on boarded floors, and some of the old seats have been cleaned and repaired. The builder was Mr. Mace.

Haddenham.—Haddenham Church, near Ely, was re-opened on the 28th ult., after works of restoration costing nearly 7,000*l.* Prior to the commencement of the works the church had become very dilapidated. The north aisle was too dangerous to be used at all. For some years barriers had been fixed to prevent the congregation using any seats in it, lest the roof (which was shored up with timber) should fall on their heads, whilst the walls, buttresses, and transepts, in every part, were decayed and ruinous. The lead covering the nave, transepts, and porch was so worn and indented that the water came in freely in many places. The timbers of the long nave roof were in very bad condition. The fine Early English tower was seriously cracked and damaged, and had little or no foundation but the soil. As the work proceeded, the tower gave alarming proof of settlement, and had to be taken down. It has now, however, been carefully rebuilt with good foundations, by the friends and tenants of the late Earl of Hardwicke, to his lordship's memory, its features and proportions being preserved. The restoration of the shell of the church, exclusive of the chancel, has been accomplished at a cost of 5,800*l.* Mr. R. Reynolds Rowe, F.S.A., of Cambridge, was the architect for all the works of restoration and reconstruction (except the chancel); Mr. William Elworthy, of Upwell, being the contractor thoughout.

Bloxwich.—Bloxwich Church has lately been re-opened, after rebuilding. The promoters of the work have substituted for the old plain edifice a church of the Gothic type of architecture, the materials used, as in the case of its predecessor, being red brick, with stone dressings externally. Internally the new church is divided into nave and north and south aisles, an arcade of five arches, carried on pillars of Codsall stone, with foliated capitals of Caen stone, supporting the clearstory, and dividing the nave from the aisles. The walls are lined with moulded white bricks. An organ-chamber is placed on the south side of the chancel, and on the north side there are vestries for the clergy and choir. The pulpit is octagonal in form, and is of Caen stone, supported on a shaft of clustered alabaster columns with carved capitals. The reredos is of a design to match the pulpit, being arcaded in a similar fashion. The pulpit, the reredos, and the font were all the work of Mr. Roddis, of Birmingham. The architects are Messrs. Davis & Middleton, and the builders, Messrs. C. Jones & Son, also of Birmingham. The cost has been about 4,500*l.*

Millom.—The new church of St. George, Millom, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle. The Earl of Lonsdale gave the site, and the church, which with the vicarage has cost 12,000*l.*, has been built from the designs of Messrs. Paley & Austin, architects, Lancaster, and will accommodate 500 worshippers. The architecture is Early English in style.

DISSENTING CHURCH BUILDING NEWS.

Congleton.—The new Congregational Chapel in Antrobus-street, Congleton, was opened on the 6th inst. The chapel, which has cost about 6,000*l.*, is built in the Geometrical Gothic style, of a hard grey local stone, with Alderley Edge-stone dressings. At the rear is the infants' schoolroom, with classrooms and vestry above. The front elevation presents a simple gabled outline, relieved by projecting buttresses rising above the roof as pinnacles, the circular staircase being corbelled out into an octagonal tower about 70 ft. high. About 600 hearers can be accommodated in the chapel. Mr. Sugden, of Leek, is the architect, the builder being Mr. Stringer, of Sandbach.

Streatham.—Trinity Presbyterian Church, situated at the top of Angles-road, Streatham, has just been opened. The building, which is freely treated Geometrical Gothic in character, is built of light-coloured bricks interspersed with an occasional red band in the same material. The dressings are all of Bath stone, and the steep-pitched roofs are covered in with red tiles of warm tone. In plan the building consists principally of nave and north and south aisles. It is intended to have a tower in the north-west corner, and provision for this is made by strong buttresses, &c., being carried up as high as the present roof-line. Internally the nave and aisles are divided on either side by arcades of four bays. These are carried by circular columns surmounted by carved capitals in Corngrit stone. The arches are of moulded and cut brickwork, and the labels are stopped by carved corbels in the same material. All the internal walls are also of brickwork of a uniform warm red colour. The church has been designed and carried out under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. Ernest George & Peto, architects. The contractors were Messrs. Adamson & Sons, of Putney, and the stone-carving, and the carving generally in brick and wood, is by Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter, and his assistants. The foreman of works was Mr. Newton.

Alford.—A new Congregational Chapel, in Hamilton-place, Alford, Lincolnshire, was opened on the 6th inst. The building is in the Middle Pointed style, adapted to the building material of the district, red brick, the window tracery and other dressings being of Bath stone. The roofs are covered with grey plain tiles, and ornamental red ridge crest. The contractors for the whole work were Messrs. Hasnip, of Alford. The ironwork, heating, and gaswork, the fittings to which are temporary, have been executed by Mr. E. B. Mason, of Alford. The architect is Mr. Tait, of Leicester, and the total cost will be about 1,200*l.*

Harlow.—Thresher's Bush Chapel, near Harlow, which has been built at a cost of 500*l.*, was opened on the 6th inst. The style is described as Rustic Gothic, half-timbered. The architect was Mr. Banks, and the builder was Mr. Burton, of Sawbridgeworth.

Braithwaite.—The memorial stones of a new Wesleyan Chapel at Braithwaite, near Doncaster, were laid on the 4th inst. The land and building will cost about 300*l.* The builder is Mr. Meggitt, of Thorne.

Little Sutton.—A new Wesleyan chapel, at Little Sutton, Cheshire, was opened on the 5th inst. It is built of red brick, with stone dressings, the woodwork being of pitch-pine, varnished. The plans were furnished by Mr. Mason, architect, and the work has been executed by Mr. R. Jones, both of Chester. The entire outlay has been 860*l.*

Croydon.—The memorial-stone of a new Congregational church and schools, at Croydon, has been laid. The builders are Messrs. Perry & Co., the amount of whose contract is 7,895*l.*

Perth.—The memorial-stones of a new Free Church have been laid in Perth. The architects are Messrs. John Young and Charles S. Robertson. The contractors for the work are,—Mr. John Moir, builder; Mr. Charles Whittet, joiner; Mr. Alex. Hay, slater; Mr. John Mackay, plasterer; Mr. James M'Leish, plumber; Messrs. John Bruce & Son, glaziers. The church is estimated to cost 4,000*l.*

Birmingham.—A new chapel has been opened in Great Francis-street, Birmingham. The chapel is 45 ft. long and 27 ft. 6 in. wide internally, having its main entrance at front through a vestibule. Modern open pews are provided, with accommodation for 230 persons. The front of the building is faced with stock bricks, relieved with mouldings, strings, &c., of ornamental bricks and terra-cotta ware with stone dressings. The style is Gothic. The architect is Mr. E. Harper, of Birmingham.

MASTERS AND MEN.

Dunfermline.—The plasterers in Dunfermline have received an advance of wages, the rate of pay prevailing in the West of Fife being 9d. per hour.

Newton Abbot.—The masons of Newton Abbot, numbering several hundreds, struck work on the 11th inst. for an increase of wages. Six months ago they submitted their terms to the master builders, demanding 6d. instead of 5½d. per hour; and, notwithstanding both masters and men have since held meetings with a view of effecting a compromise, no settlement has been arrived at.

Crieff.—The demand made some time ago by the Crieff operative joiners for an advance of wages from 6½d. to 7d. per hour, has been granted by some of the leading firms.

Aberdeen.—Recently a strike of the house carpenters and joiners in Aberdeen was averted by the masters conceding a rise of ½d. per hour, and consenting to the adoption of a code of bye-laws. The masters have now found that the code is unworkable, except at considerable loss to themselves, and they have given notice that at the end of November they will discard the bye-laws altogether.

Sheffield.—The painters' strike at Sheffield, which has lasted for eight weeks, has terminated. The workmen intimated to their employers that, taking into consideration the depressed state of the house-painting trade, they had resolved to withdraw their demands for the present.

Worcester.—The dispute between the master carpenters and joiners of Worcester and their workmen, which has lasted nearly five weeks, has terminated. The men claimed an additional penny per hour on their wages, and the masters have agreed to give them a halfpenny per hour at once, and the other halfpenny per hour on the 1st of March next. The wages of the men will now be 7½d. per hour.

Glasgow.—On the 11th inst. twenty-eight Dutch carpenters arrived in Glasgow to finish a Dutch vessel, the construction of which had been stopped in Inglis's yard in consequence of the general lock-out.

Bolton.—The dispute between the stonemasons of Bolton and their workmen has at length been settled. About six weeks ago the men, to the number of 400, struck work for an advance of 4*s.* per week in their wages, namely, from 36*s.* to 40*s.* Owing to the depression of trade, the masters declined to comply with the demand, but they subsequently offered terms equivalent to an advance of 2*s.* 4½*d.* per week. This, however, the men refused, and eventually the employers agreed to give 39*s.* per week. This was accepted, and the men resumed work.

Manchester.—The strike of Manchester and Salford carpenters and joiners still continues, and strong feeling appears to exist in the minds of some of the parties immediately concerned. An attempt has been made to bring about an understanding between the men on strike and their employers. The employers' executive committee, however, are determined not to depart from the position they have taken up, namely, 8½*d.* per hour, and the retention in their service of the whole of the men who have come to work during the strike.

THE LATEST STATUE.

DAY by day, if not week by week, a spectacle of swaddled woe is exposed to public reproach on a minute spot of earth in close proximity to the Temple Station of the District Railway. We have heard a whisper that the original man it represents was a genius not ranking himself, but ranked, with engineer princes. His monument belies his generous career. Its legs at this moment protrude above a hoarding which protects the spot from profane utilisation; and they are wrapped in homely bandages. The whole body, swollen, as far as it is possible to judge, with repeated twitches of the national distemper, offers an impersonation of gratuitous agony standing between the contortions of a volute on one side and of a volute on the other. These volutes form a termination to a sort of garden wall upon the top of which stands him whom the nation is attempting to honour. Many people stop in the cool of the evening to regard this,—the latest effort of the British sculptor—and we confess to have frequently gathered hints from the extemporal criticism of the public suddenly arrested by a work of art; but in this instance no one criticises. Laundresses at the Temple, schoolboys of King's College, the porters at the station, the members of the School Board, and the clerks at Somerset House, are said to have invented new lines of route to and from their respective homes.

> "Father Thames is heard to sigh
> And shudder as he hurries by."

Even lawyers in the neighbourhood, trained as they are to be discreet in conversation, forget their equanimity. While the subject, to use a medical phrase, is wrapped in mystery, we are obviously unable to perceive, or even understand, the beauty of the figure; but we are convinced there is no truth in the report that the voluted terminals to the garden wall were brought over,—with Thérésa,—from France.

Books Received.

Words of Warning in Verse and Prose. Addressed to "Societies for Organising Charitable Relief and Suppressing Mendicity." By S. C. HALL, F.S.A. London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co.

MR. S. C. HALL has filed a strong bill of indictment against the "Charity Organization Society" while urging the claims of the poor on those who have the means to relieve. While reminding the world that,—

> "More blessed 'tis to give than to receive,"

he says to the Society,—

> "You teach us how to 'shirk' the beggar tribe;
> And tell us to give nothing: but—subscribe."

His own motto is,—

> "Better a score of times be 'taken in,'
> Than let one suffering sinner die in sin;
> Than hear the Coroner, to-morrow, say
> 'Died starved' of one you might have saved to-day."

To prevent imposition and to check indiscriminate almsgiving, which pauperises and demoralises, are good objects, and, rightly pursued, would deserve praise; but to seek to quench all charitable feeling in a nation is quite another thing, and could tend but to ill. The question is, how is the Charity Organisation Society doing its work? Mr. Hall in the prose notes which follow his poem makes some statements that are not cheering. He analyses the Reports of some of the Branch Societies. The subscriptions for Woolwich, for example, in the year 1875–6 were 102*l.* 14*s.*, exclusive of 10*l.* a donation; of this sum 105*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* was spent in rent, salaries, printing, and so forth, independently of 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* (!) for "bread given at office" during the year, leaving a balance of 6*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* to be expended in charity. Next the report of the "Paddington Committee,"—its seventh annual report, 1875–6. It contains a list of nearly 600 subscribers, who subscribed 635*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The expenditure for rent, salaries, collectors' poundage, printing, postage, stationery, &c., amounted to 622*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance of 12*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The Greenwich Report publishes a return of 149*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* subscribed; the expenditure was 123*l.* 12*s.* The Chelsea Report gives a subscription list amounting to 176*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; the expenditure being 161*l.* 16*s.* The Sydenham and Forest-hill list is 182*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; the expenditure is 142*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* But it has a large "balance in bank." In the wealthy suburb of Clapham 159*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* was collected; the expenditure being only 110*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; but there also is a "balance in hand" of 64*l.* 3*s.* At Clapham, during the year, six persons were relieved by gifts, and five by loans. The balance-sheet of the City of London Committee, 1875–6, reports 104*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* received as subscriptions, and 28*l.* 4*s.* as donations. Its expenditure for rent, printing, postage (with 215*l.* 9*s.* as "salaries"), amounted to 347*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*—much more than its receipts. These few instances seem to show that an enormous sum has been spent merely in preventing charity. The moment has certainly come for inquiry into the working of the Society, and Mr. Hall's book is well timed. It is fully illustrated, and well calculated to arrest attention.

VARIORUM.

"SUBTLE BRAINS and Lissom Fingers," a well-known book of social essays, by the late Dr. Andrew Wynter, has long been out of print. A new edition, revised and usefully enlarged by Mr. Andrew Steinmetz, has just now been published by Messrs. Hardwicke & Bogue. It makes a very interesting little volume.——The following notes "On being a Clerk" (from Cassell's *Family Magazine*) have matter in them: "For the youth of plain education and no parts, a bank will be something of the 'Paradise of pen and ink' so much desiderated. If he can write well, cast a column of figures correctly, and copy accurately, he will be provided for until death divorces him from his pen or pension, and, considering worth in the labour market, well provided for. He will in time have a better income than the unbeneficed clergyman or many a struggling professional man, and will, in the mill-horse way, be happy. Again, a prosperous bank will be no bad place for the youth who, to the routine qualifications above indicated, adds business tact and memory, who always crops up as if by magic at the elbow of manager or partner, and whose every feature seems to express, 'Can I do anything?' 'Is there anything you want to know?' To him will come promotion and a fair position in life. But to the man of all round parts and culture it must be said of a bank, 'Pray you avoid it.' The work will be found monotonous beyond all description, and his painfully acquired knowledge will be useless. He will probably be both thin-skinned and diffident, and will stand no chance with the irrepressible bustling man of business. He will be in danger of vegetating in the bank, following some pursuit in an amateur sort of way, that properly conducted might have led 'on to fortune,' and he will hesitate to make a move in life because of the certainty of his income. He will only awake to the importance of change when it is too late, and he can neither afford nor risk a new venture, and will make his moan at the end of a wasted life like one who was once an indifferent clerk and a great genius,—'I had grown to my desk as it were, and the wood has entered into my soul.'"——From "Old and New London":—"Highgate, though now it has gradually come to be recognised as a parish, is the name of a district, or hamlet, embracing sundry outlying portions of Hornsey, Islington, and St. Pancras; and it is treated as such not only by older writers, but by Lysons in his 'Environs of London.' It must, however, have been an important hamlet of the parish, for the Parliamentary Return of the Population in 1801 assigns to Highgate no less than 299 out of the 429 inhabited houses in inhabited houses in Hornsey. It may well be styled one of the 'northern heights' of London, for its summit is about 350 ft. above the level of the Thames, or 25 ft. higher than Hampstead Heath; and,—passing into the region of poetry,—Garth has suggested that the heights of Highgate might put in a claim to rivalry with the mountain in Greece which was the fabled haunt of the Muses,—

> 'Or Highgate Hill with lofty Pindus vie.'

We have already seen that the old highway between London and Barnet ran from the east end of St. Pancras Church, and thence to Crouch End, leaving Highgate considerably to the left; but, in 1386, or thereabouts, the Bishop of London consented, on account of the 'deepnesse and dirtie' passage of that way, to allow a new road to be carried through his park at Highgate, at the same time imposing a toll on all carts, wagons, and pack-horses, and that for this purpose there was erected on the top of the hill the gate which for 500 years has given its name to the locality. In fact, until the fourteenth century there would seem to have been no public road at all over the top of Highgate-hill into the midland and northern counties."——The *Fireman* (Wyman & Sons) is a monthly journal, devoted to the consideration and discussion of all matters concerning the extinction of fire, and the protection of life and property from its ravages. It is supposed that it will circulate largely among public and private fire brigades throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent, the United States, and the British dependencies.——The *Leisure Hour* gives "Rhymes upon Places,"—"Not a few of our towns and villages have curious traditionary rhymes attached to their names, illustrating some natural or other peculiarity. In many cases, although railway communication has entirely altered the character of certain localities, yet these time-honoured rhymes are still vigorously kept up by the inhabitants, chiefly, no doubt, on account of their long association. Thus, in Gloucestershire, the following rhyme is proudly repeated by the peasants:—

> 'Beggarly Bisley,
> Strutting Stroud,
> Hampton poor,
> And Painswick proud.'

The villages referred to are within four miles of each other, and forty or fifty years ago the adjectives exactly described the condition of the people. Since, however, the introduction of railways this is no longer the case, as they now possess the advantages of other places. In Derbyshire we find existing a quaint couplet, and not, too, of a very complimentary nature:—

> 'Derbyshire born, and Derbyshire bred,
> Strong in the arms, and weak in the head.'

There are some curious rhymes current in Norfolk, of which the following is a specimen:—

> 'Rising was a seaport town,
> And Lynn it was a wash,
> But now Lynn is a seaport town,
> And Rising fares the worst.'

At Norwich, visitors are often told how—

> 'Caistor was a city ere Norwich was none,
> And Norwich was built of Caistor stone.'

The people of Kent pride themselves on what they consider the truth of the accompanying saying:—

> 'English lord, German count, and French marquis,
> A yeoman of Kent is worth them all three.'

A village in Essex, called Ugley, possesses the unfortunate saying:—

> 'Ugly church, ugly steeple,
> Ugly parson, ugly people.'

Nertown, a village adjoining Taunton, in Somersetshire, and lying to the north side of it, is thus described in an old couplet:—

> 'Nertown was a market town
> When Taunton was a fuzzy down.'"

Miscellanea.

The Handel Festival.—This important musical festival is about to be held at the Crystal Palace as usual. The great rehearsal is fixed for this Friday, June 22nd. The performances will be:—"Messiah," Monday, June 25th; Selection, Wednesday, June 27th; "Israel in Egypt," Friday, June 29th. The programme will also include four purely orchestral pieces, one of them being a grand concerto for organ and orchestra,—the solo organ by Mr. W. T. Best, of Liverpool. During the rest of the festival, the post of accompanyist at the organ will be filled by the able organist of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Mr. C. E. Willing. The Handel Festival if it were never to be held again, would still be known in the history of music as the grandest thing of the kind ever conceived. But more remarkable even than the grandeur of the conception is the perfection with which this conception has been realised. It has taken twenty years, and six separate experiments on the largest scale, to bring the Handel Festival to the point of excellence which it is now generally admitted to have reached. The Handel Festival has now been firmly established; and resting, as it does, on the support, not only of London, but of all England, it will, we may be sure, remain. This can only be assured, however, by wide support, and those who admit its value should give it aid.

Dr. Schliemann.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes to express his surprise that among the names for honorary degrees at the Oxford Commemoration last week that of Dr. Schliemann was not included. "He is the only distinguished foreigner now present in England whose researches, conducted at his own expense from pure zeal and love of the subject, have lain exactly in the line which should have set his name on high at a university which draws its best inspiration from the past."

Decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral.—The executive committee for the completion of St Paul's, which had suspended all proceedings for nearly three years, met again on the 9th inst., when, after considerable discussion, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Oldfield and seconded by Mr. James Fergusson, was passed unanimously:—"That it is desirable, with the funds now in hand, exceeding 40,000*l.*, to carry into effect as far as possible the wishes of Sir Christopher Wren, by decorating the dome of St. Paul's with mosaic, in a similar style to the dome of St. Peter's at Rome." A second resolution was then proposed by Mr. Gambier Parry, and seconded by Mr. Walter, M.P., in the following words:—"That a sub-committee be appointed to inquire and consider as to the best method of proceeding in the execution of the proposed scheme, and as to the artists and other persons most fit to be employed therein, with any other matters they may think essential, and to report fully their opinion thereon to this committee." To this the following amendment was moved by Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and seconded by the Rev. Benjamin Webb:—"That this committee communicate with the architect of the completion and the surveyor of the cathedral as to carrying out the above resolution." On a division the amendment was negatived by eight to two, and Mr. Gambier Parry's resolution was then carried by ten to two. Afterwards the undermentioned gentlemen were appointed to form the sub-committee:—Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Gambier Parry, and the Rev. St. John Tyrwhitt.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The fine old church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which will probably become the cathedral church of a new diocese in the north, has been re-opened, after restoration. The original church was built by Osmund, one of William the Conqueror's bishops, in 1091. Destroyed by fire in 1216, the church was rebuilt in 1359, and the steeple was erected by a benefactor of the cathedral and churches of the Durham diocese, Robert Rhodes, about the middle of the fifteenth century. St. Nicholas Church is associated with many important historical incidents. It had, until the time of Henry VIII., nine chantries; and even after the spoliations of the Scots during the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, it was rich in sepulchral monuments. But during the reckless alterations in the interior of the church, in 1793, many mural monuments and inscribed stones on the floor were ruthlessly destroyed. The first section of the present renovation was begun in 1866 upon the well-known steeple and tower, which had shown signs of destruction, and finished in 1871 at a cost of 8,500*l.* Soon after the steeple and tower had been thoroughly repaired, a committee, with Sir Wm. Armstrong, C.B., as president, was formed for the purpose of carrying out the thorough restoration of the entire church, which had sunk into a state of great dilapidation. Sir Gilbert Scott was chosen architect, and the work was begun in 1873. The entire cost has been about 22,000*l.*, but 3,000*l.* are still required to provide reredos, altar-screens, and communion-table. For a long period the nave had been entirely disused, and service was held only in the chancel and transepts, from which the nave was divided by a partition on which the organ stood. The church is now open from end to end. The nave and transepts are fitted with oak seats. The chancel being unusually large, it has been cut off at the east end, and the first bay between the great east window and the reredos will be used as a morning chapel. The work of restoring the church was let by contract to Mr. Walter Scott, who also carried out the works involved in the restoration of the tower and steeple.

Trumpington.—Trumpington parish church, Cambridgeshire, has been re-opened, after complete external restoration. The outer walls and tower have been entirely renewed in Bath stone, so also have the whole of the windows, and the roof has been raised to its original lofty pitch and covered with lead. The work was entrusted to Mr. Butterfield, architect, whose designs were carried out by Mr. Gibbons, of Buntingford, as builder. The nave was completed early in the year, but the re-opening was deferred till the completion of the warming apparatus (by Messrs. Beales & Gibbons), and the restoration of the chancel by Trinity College, who have reinstated the stonework of the windows, and of various parts of the walls, retimbered and retiled the roof, and renewed the bosses of the interior. This work was entrusted to Messrs. Rattee & Kett, of Cambridge.

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes.—The annual meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on the 14th inst. The thirty-third report stated that the profits for the past year amounted to 7,064*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, sufficient to pay a dividend of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and leave a balance of 634*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, which the directors recommended should be carried to the guarantee fund as usual, which would then be increased to 7,066*l.* 1*s.* Since the last report the directors had entered into contracts for the erection of dwellings in Carrington-mews, Mayfair, and in Albert-street, Mile-end New-town. Application had been made to the Metropolitan Board of Works for sites taken under the Artisans' Dwellings Act, 1875; but that body were not yet in a position to offer any for building purposes. The deaths upon the property of the association had been 74 out of any average population of 5,171, showing a rate of mortality of only 15 per 1,000, whilst that of the whole of metropolis was 22 per 1,000. Mr. T. Baker moved a resolution to the effect "that the gratuitous services of the directors having been accepted for upwards of twenty years, and 5 per cent. dividend paid for three years past with a considerable sum carried to the guarantee fund, a payment of 200*l.* be allowed them for their services during the past year." The motion was ultimately withdrawn. The meeting was then made special, and a resolution adopted authorising the directors under the powers contained in the 41st clause of the chapter of incorporation of the association to borrow a further sum of 10,000*l.* from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

Corporation Sanitary Depot, Nottingham.—A new sanitary depot, for the Corporation of Nottingham, is in course of construction at Eastcroft. It is situated in an, at present, quite open spot. The fœcal matter, under the old system, is collected from the box-closets in tubs, and delivered at the Leen-side, for shipment by barges to land where manure is required, and at the railway-station, for consignment by train. This work will in the future be carried on at the new depôt. To this end a cutting has been made from the Great Northern Canal, 420 ft. in length, by 36 ft. wide, to serve as a wharf, with dry-dock at the end furthest from the canal, for repairs. The walls are of Derbyshire stone, and to protect the men employed in the work, a brick shed, covering a sufficiently large area, has been erected, having an iron framework roof. A line of rail will be laid down from the north side of the depôt, communicating with the main line, and it is contemplated that the hide and skin markets, and the cattle market, will be removed to this neighbourhood, which will do away with a great deal of traffic of a disagreeable sort which now goes forward in the town. The work is being carried out from designs by Mr. Tarbotton, the borough engineer, under the superintendence of Mr. Gill, as clerk of the works. The ironwork has been supplied by Messrs. Goddard & Massey; the brickwork having been executed by Mr. Lawson, builder.

Bogus Cities.—An American paper says that the Austin (Texas) *Statesman* is engaged in an exposure of the "bogus cities" which "Northern confidence men,"—whoever and whatever they may be,—locate in Texas in order to dupe the unwary. A Canadian gentleman having written for advices as to whether he should invest in town lots in the "City of Oxford," the *Statesman* says the "City" does not exist. The fictitious place is represented to be situate in the county of Milan, and attractive circulars are sent broadcast over some of the Northern States and Canada, in which the "Texas Land and Colonisation Society," Cincinnati, Ohio, propose to give away lots in the "City of Oxford." The giving away process consists in sending in return for each dollar sent by mail, one lot in the so-called city. This dollar, it is claimed, pays for drawing and recording the deed. To lead parties into the snare, it is stated that special rates have been made with railroads for those holding these deeds, who will be notified of a grand excursion to take place in the early future from points of rendezvous to the great "City of Oxford." There is no such place in Texas, and those who are practising such a swindle upon people deserve to go to the penitentiary for life. They are probably the same rascals who sold our "Empire City" and one or two other such cities in Texas.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers.—The twenty-sixth annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has just been issued. It states that 1876 was not a good industrial year, but the proportion of the unemployed in the Society only increased by insensible degrees from four per cent. in January to five per cent. in December. Bad, however, as the year had been, the society had improved its position in the face of all obstacles. The report of the secretary states that in December, 1875, there were 384 branches. During 1876 five new branches in England, and two in the United States, were opened. 2,844 new members were admitted, and, after deducting deaths and exclusions, there was a clear gain of 546. In 1875, the income from 44,032 members was 110,665*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* In 1876 the income from 44,578 members was 110,724*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* The total income for the two years respectively, from all sources, was 120,024*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* and 120,206*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* Under the head of bank interest, the society's income was higher than in any previous year, and realised the amount of 5,977*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.* On the other hand, the outlay was enormously increased under almost every benefit, and reached the grand total of 109,701*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, the largest total expended in one year since 1863, when it nearly reached 110,000*l.* In 1868 the outlay amounted to 3*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.* per member, while in 1876 it was only 2*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* The balance added to the accumulated fund last year was 10,504*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The total balance at the end of 1875 was 264,641*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, which is now increased to 275,146*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, or 6*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.* per member.

New Almshouses in Ipswich.—In Lady-lane, Ipswich, there have existed for generations a number of small and low cottages, which were left three centuries ago by one Edmund Daundry, as houses in which a few of the aged poor of the parish of St. Matthew might spend their declining days. They were lowly lath-and-plaster dwellings, and as they increased in age they became dilapidated. On the death of Mr. Joseph Hill, a former resident in St. Matthew-street, it was found that he had left an informal will, in which he bequeathed about 1,000*l.* for the rebuilding of these almshouses. In consequence of the informality in the will, there being no next of kin, the property would have lapsed to the Crown, but on application the right of the Crown was waived, and the intention of the would-be testator was allowed to be carried out. Mr. H. M. Eyton was engaged to furnish plans for new buildings, and the buildings have now been erected, Mr. R. Smith, Northgate-street, having contracted for the work at 999*l.* Twelve dwellings have been provided,—two more than the demolished cottages afforded,—four in the main two-storied building, and the others in two wings of a single story. The buildings are of red brick, relieved with bands of ornamental white and black bricks, the main building having likewise a few stone dressings, and the roofs are of red tiles.

Death of Sir Henry James, R.E.—We have to record the death, at his residence in Southampton, on the 14th inst., at the ripe age of seventy-four, of Lieut.-General Sir Henry James, late director-general of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain. He entered the Royal Engineers, as a cadet, in 1825, and received the honour of knighthood in 1860. In 1844–6, he was director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, and in 1846–52, director of the Admiralty Engineering Works, at Portsmouth. In 1854, he was appointed director of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, a post which he held till his appointment to the command of a battalion in 1874. He was also head of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, till its disseverance from the Ordnance Survey, in May, 1870. The surveys of Jerusalem and Sinai were carried out under his direction, during which a large number of photographs and models made upon the ground were taken.

Building Societies.—A Bill to Amend the Building Societies Act, 1874, bearing the names of Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Waddy, and Mr. Yeaman, has been printed. It proposes to enact that societies may change their chief offices or places of meeting on notice being sent to the registrar; that the funds and property of societies are to vest on incorporation; and that registration of the union of societies, or of transfer of their engagements, is to operate as an effectual conveyance of the funds and property of the uniting societies to the united society, and to the society to which the engagements are transferred.

A Gasholder.—The Phœnix Gas Company have just commenced the erection of what will be the most capacious gasholder at present erected, viz., that of some 3,100,000 cubic feet. The tank to contain it will be 218 ft. in diameter, and the holder will consist of two lifts, each rising 44 ft. The works are to be carried out to the designs of the company's engineer, Mr. C. Woodall, and the holder will, we understand, be on the non-trussed principle. Mr. Woodall has departed somewhat from the general type of guide-framing, he substituting standards formed principally of wrought-iron in place of the usual circular cast-iron columns. The contractors selected by the company to carry out these important works are:—For the tank, which is to be of brickwork, the firm of Messrs. J. Aird & Sons, of Lambeth; and for the gasholder and guide-framing, the firm of Messrs. S. Cutler & Sons, Millwall, both firms having already respectively built several tanks and gasholders for the same company.

St. Werburgh's Church, Bristol.—The proposed removal of St. Werburgh's Church is still causing some difficulty at Bristol. At a meeting of the Streets Improvement Committee on the 12th inst., it was suggested that a representation from the Corporation's point of view should be addressed to the Lord Chancellor, it being believed that if Lord Cairns had had the facts placed before him he would not have decided that the Corporation had not concluded the purchase of the church and site. Another suggestion was made that the Council should wash their hands of the whole matter, and leave the responsibility to the Vestry. A division being taken, it was found that the numbers were equal; and as the chairman declined to give a casting vote, no formal decision was arrived at by the committee.

Testimonial to Mr. Simon, C.B., F.R.S. A special meeting of the general committee for promoting a testimonial to Mr. John Simon, C.B., in recognition of his valuable services in sanitary science, was held at the rooms of the Social Science Association on the 13th inst., the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., in the chair. The chairman bore testimony to the long and valuable services that Mr. Simon had rendered to the State in the matter of sanitary science. The value of his long series of reports as medical officer of the Privy Council, he believed, was not at the present time properly estimated, and at some future period the nature of his services would be more publicly recognised.

Proposed Memorial to Izaak Walton.—According to the *Standard*, for some time past a movement has been on foot to raise a fitting memorial to Izaak Walton in his native town of Stafford, and very recently a more formal appeal has been made to the angling and general public for funds for this purpose. The gentle angler lies buried in Winchester Cathedral, where only a flat slab marks his resting-place. It is now proposed to erect a marble bust and tablet and a stained-glass window to his memory in the Church of St. Mary, Stafford, where he was baptised. The cost is estimated at about 1,000*l.*

Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Institute.—The memorial-stone of a new building for this Institute was laid on the 2nd inst. The site is in Grosvenor-street, Oxford-road end. The building, which is to be erected by Messrs. R. Neill & Sons, from plans prepared by Mr. John Lowe, of Manchester, is estimated to cost about 3,500*l.*, and to this must be added 2,227*l.* for the site, making in all 5,727*l.* The building will be Gothic in design, with a front elevation to Grosvenor-street.

New Municipal Buildings, Sunderland.—At a recent meeting of the Sunderland Town Council, it was decided to spend 22,000*l.* upon new municipal buildings, embracing council chamber, offices for town clerk, borough engineer and surveyor, borough accountant, medical officer, committee-rooms, &c. This was followed by a vote on the appointment of an architect, when Mr. G. G. Hoskins, of Darlington, was selected by a vote of thirty-six to four.

American "Fancies" in Building.—The *Burlington Hawkeye* says that when a San Franciscan gets to be immensely wealthy he builds a palace of a stable, with marble halls, Brussels carpets, and hot and cold water in every stall; a Chicago millionaire builds a hotel nine stories high; a New Yorker builds a hospital; a Bostonian builds a college; and a Burlington man builds another bay window to his house and paints his front fence.

Filey.—A new Wesleyan chapel was opened at Filey on the 25th ult. It is Gothic in style, with turret and spire, and has been designed by Mr. John Petch, of Scarborough. It will seat 600 persons on the ground-floor, and 100 children in the lobby-gallery. There is a large school-room, with four convenient class-rooms above it. The cost is estimated at 4,700*l.* The contracts were taken by Mr. T. Petch, builder, Scarborough; Mr. Thomas Craven, plumber, Scarborough; Mr. Thomas Cooper, joiner, Filey; Mr. J. Hardgrave, slater, Scarborough; and Mr. W. Waters, ironfounder, Scarborough.

Competition.—Thirty-six designs were sent in in answer to an advertisement calling for competitive sketches for drinking-fountain and lamp. The first premium has been awarded to "Practicus," representing the firm of Messrs. W. S. Allen & Co., art founders, Upper Thames-street; and the second premium to Mr. Thomas Machell, of Liverpool. A sketch by Mr. Lovegrove, Lower Clapton, was also commended.

Letts's "Sectional" Papers and Books.—The paper in "blocks" and books, ruled both ways with faint lines accurately spaced, as issued by Messrs. Letts & Co., would be even more used than it is if it were better known or more constantly remembered by those to whom it would be useful. Plans can be drawn to scale upon it without even rule or ruler.

The Worcester Guildhall.—At a meeting of the Worcester Guildhall Restoration Committee on the 14th inst., the tender of Mr. Thos. Dixon was accepted for restoring the Guildhall according to the plans and specifications of Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. Henry Rowe. Mr. Dixon's was the lowest of nine tenders, and amounted to 11,543*l.* 4*s.*

Royal Academy.—Mr. H. W. B. Davis, A.R.A., has been elected an Academician, and Mr. J. B. Burgess and Mr. P. R. Morris Associates of the Royal Academy.

TENDERS.

For the first portion of hotel buildings, to be called The Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street. Messrs. Bateman & Corser, architects. Quantities supplied by Mr. Josiah Hunt:—

Lovatt	£45,788 0 0
Hill, Higgs, & Hill	45,300 0 0
Downs & Co.	44,690 0 0
Colls & Sons	43,797 0 0
Crabb	43,500 0 0
Killby	43,089 0 0
Scrivener & White	42,937 0 0
Sewell & Son	42,825 0 0
Peto, Brothers	42,080 0 0
Browne & Robinson	41,343 0 0
Perry & Co.	41,300 0 0
Brass	40,747 0 0
Chappell	40,683 0 0
Longmire & Burge	38,995 0 0
Kirk & Randall	38,710 0 0

For excavation, drainage, and road-making, at Everton Cemetery, Liverpool. Messrs. T. D. Barry & Son, architects:—

Price (too late)	£22,950 0 0
Thomas	19,978 0 0
Rideal	14,518 17 0
Escott	13,999 0 0
Walkden & Co.	12,686 0 0
M'Kenzie	12,239 0 0
Rayner (too late)	11,378 0 0
Keating & Sons	10,467 14 4
Lawrenson	10,224 11 10
Bushell & Co.	9,267 15 7
Hickman & Doverner	9,215 0 0
Elias	9,039 0 0
Anwell (accepted)	8,788 0 0
Yates	7,950 7 7
Ladd	6,264 0 0

For the enlargement of premises in the Hampstead-road, for Mr. T. Boocock. Mr. Waghorn, architect. Quantities furnished by Mr. R. C. Glead:—

Emery	£2,050 0 0
Scrivener & White	1,996 0 0
Langmead & Way	1,950 0 0
Longmire & Burge	1,939 0 0
Gould & Brand	1,939 0 0
Brown	1,824 0 0
Aitchison & Walker	1,777 0 0

For new stores, at brewery, Chiswick, for Messrs. Fuller, Smith, & Turner. Mr. W. Nunn, architect. Quantities not supplied:—

Bangs & Co.	£4,395 0 0
Nye	4,158 0 0
Henning	4,120 0 0
Adamson & Sons	3,996 0 0
Lamble (accepted)	3,963 0 0

For the erection of a detached residence, at Hungerford, Berks, for Mr. Morse Goulter. Mr. A. W. W. Goulter, architect:—

Elliott	£1,826 0 0
Walters & Crick	1,810 0 0
Crocker *	1,565 0 0

* Accepted, subject to slight modification.

For alterations to Masons' Arms public-house, Watney-street, St. George-in-the-East, for Mr. N. Sykes. Mr. W. Bisiker, architect:—

Roper	£575 0 0
Palmer	563 10 0
Moyle & Son (accepted)	485 0 0

For the erection of Board Schools, Maunden, Essex. Messrs. G. Perry & Slater, architects. Quantities by Messrs. J. & A. E. Bull:—

Linfield	£1,410 0 0
Cornwell	1,190 0 0
Whiffin & Sons (accepted)	1,150 0 0

For the erection of auction mart and business premises, in East-street, Chichester, for Messrs. Hobgen, Brothers. Mr. S. Denman, architect. Quantities supplied:—

Cheesman & Co.	£4,070 0 0
Barnes	3,700 0 0
Johnson & Son	3,632 0 0
Fielder	3,595 0 0
Budden (accepted)	3,200 0 0

For the re-erection of farm-buildings, Little Barrington Hall, Essex, for Mr. G. Alan Lowndes. Messrs. G. Perry & Slater, architects:—

Cornwell	£1,550 0 0
Glasscock	1,492 0 0
Brown (accepted)	1,293 0 0

For additions to Red Hill House, Castleford, for Mr. J. Austin, J.P. Mr. W. Lewis, architect. Quantities by the architect:—

Creaser	£1,603 0 0
Weatherley	1,421 15 0
Schofield	1,290 0 0

For additions to school, with class-room, master's residence, out-offices, and boundary-walls, at Huntington. Mr. W. Lewis, architect. Quantities by the architect:—

Creaser	£1,000 0 0

For new stables, &c., at Ripon, for Mr. J. Bateman. Mr. W. Lewis, architect. Quantities by the architect:—

Webster & Mitchell	£400 0 0

For the erection of stabling and other buildings, for the vestry of St. Mary, Islington. Mr. F. Wallen, architect:—

Williams & Son	£4,355 0 0
Mattock, Brothers	4,271 0 0
Howard & Co.	4,095 0 0
Judd & Hawkings	4,063 0 0
Hunt	4,036 0 0
Enor	3,990 0 0
Johnson	3,950 0 0
Channing	3,750 0 0

For the erection of residence, at Gore Hill, Ashford, Kent. Bricks found. Mr. B. Pyke, architect. Quantities supplied:—

Jefferson	£1,895 0 0
Fowler	1,800 0 0
Bingham	1,736 0 0
Stiff	1,649 0 0
Butler	1,600 0 0
Wood (accepted)	1,593 0 0

For alterations at the Alfred Tavern, Roman-road, Barnsbury, for Mr. E. T. Moore. Mr. W. Nunn, architect:—

Lamble (accepted)	£300 0 0

For the erection of additional rooms to St. Mark's School, Windsor. Mr. S. Wyborn, architect:—

Reavell (accepted)	£359 0 0

For the erection of brick walls, &c., to land at Datchet. Mr. S. Wyborn, architect:—

Sears	£147 0 0
Reavell	139 0 0

For constructing river-wall, and completing Clarendon Wharf, Wapping. Mr. W. S. R. Payne, architect. Quantities by Mr. E. Morfee:—

Outhwaite & Son (accepted)	£4,605 0 0

For alterations to Nos. 64 and 65, Tabernacle-walk, for Messrs. Loader & Sons. Mr. C. Fowler, architect. Quantities not supplied:—

Stamp & Bowtle	£692 0 0
Waldram & Co.	685 0 0
Allen	660 0 0

For repairs to the Royal Caledonian Asylum. Mr. Alfred Williams, architect:—

Shaw	£395 0 0
Stimpson & Co.	385 0 0
Bonstead & Sons (accepted)	367 0 0

For the erection of Tolmers-square Schools, Drummond-street, Hampstead-road. Messrs. Tarring & Wilkinson, architects:—

	Carcass.	Finishings.	If stock bricks for facing, deduct.
Richards	£4,935	£2,110	£40
Roberts, Brothers	4,796	2,247	20
Brass & Son	4,624	2,300	40
Browne & Robinson	4,762	2,123	50
Bywaters	4,617	2,208	51
Dove, Brothers	4,536	2,277	23
Perry & Co.	4,653	2,069	19
Tarrant & Son	4,664	1,997	35
Newman & Mann	4,408	2,181	19
Stephenson	4,578	1,623	15

For a pair of villas, proposed to be built at Upper Norwood, for Mr. Henry Sotheran. Mr. S. Dyball, architect. Quantities prepared by Mr. Ormes:—

Hobson	£2,865 0 0
Bowyer	2,800 0 0
Hall	2,716 0 0
Ramplin	2,599 0 0
Kirk	2,579 0 0
Perkins	2,577 0 0
Croaker	2,509 0 0
Niblett & Co.	2,497 0 0
Aitchison & Walker	2,477 0 0
Scowen	2,199 0 0